The Union and Journal.

BE TRUE, AND FAITHFUL, AND VALIANT FOR THE PUBLIC LIBERTIES.

VOLUME XXII. BIDDEFORD, ME., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1866. NUMBER 46.

THE UNION AND JOURNAL,

J. E. BUTLER, Editor,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

J. E. BUTLER & CO.

TERMS: $2.50 per year, or $2.00 if paid within the year $1.00 for six months. We will send a copy one year to any person getting up a club of five new subscribers, and sending $10.00 in advance. Delivered at any post-office in the county free of postage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, two insertions or less.....$1.25.
For each additional insertion.....35.
By the year.....12.00.

The established square is twelve lines nonpareil; when set in larger type or displayed, a somewhat larger space is allowed the square. Advertisements must in all cases take the run of the paper.

JOB PRINTING,

of all kinds, from the common poster to the nicest fancy work, executed with neatness and dispatch. Orders solicited.

TRAVEL.

NEW

STEAM LINE

BETWEEN

BIDDEFORD, SACO AND BOSTON!

The fine A 1 Propeller "ENTERPRISE" made her first trip to Boston Monday evening last.

REGULAR DAYS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

From Biddeford & Saco,	From Boston,
Tuesdays & Fridays.	Mondays & Thursd's.

For freight or passage to Boston, at present, apply on board to Capt. F. W. Leavett, at Island Wharf.

For freight or passage to Saco or Biddeford, apply to Capt. Crocker, Agent, Battery Wharf, Boston.

Will take passengers to and from the Pool on her regular trips.

Biddeford, July 11th, 1866. 29

PORTLAND AND N. Y.

Steamship Company!

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The splendid and fast Steamships **Dirigo**, Capt. H. Shaw, and **Franconia**, Capt. W. W. Shaw, will until further notice run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine.

Passage, in State Room, $6.00. Cabin passage, $5.00. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the Steamers as early as 3 P. M. on the day that they leave Portland.

For Freight or Passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
J. F. AMES, Pier 38 East River, New York.
Portland, May 29, 1865. 49

Steamers for Portland.

NOTICE. **Change of Time.** On and after MONDAY, Sept. 10th, the steamers for Portland will leave foot of India Wharf, Boston, at FIVE o'clock instead of seven.

☞ Positively no freight received after 4 o'clock P. M.

☞ Shippers of freight will please notice the above hour, and no exceptions can be made, as promptness in sailing of the steamers is necessary.

38 WM. WEEKS, Agent.

Fare Reduced to Boston.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

UNTIL further notice the Steamers of the Portland Steam Packet Company will run as follows:

Leave Atlantic Wharf for Boston every evening (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock.

Fare in Cabin.....$1 50
Deck fare.....1 00

Package Tickets to be had of the Agents at reduced rates.

Freight taken as usual.

May 24, 1866. (25) L. BILLINGS, Agent.

MILLINERY, &c.

Fashionable Millinery.

FALL STYLES

—AND—

The Latest Fashions!

MRS. E. La GARDE

HAS opened a new Store on Factory Island, opposite the York Counting Room, Saco, consisting of

RICH MILLINERY AND FANCY

GOODS, SUCH AS

Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Laces,

RIBBONS, SILKS,

and all such goods as are found in a first class Millinery store. Having connection with

The Largest and most Fashionable Houses

in Boston and New York, she feels warranted in assuring her patrons of perfect satisfaction. Remember the place:

New Store and New Goods!

Saco, Sept. 21, 1866. 39tf

PORGY OIL, FOR PAINTING.

We have received a large invoice of PORGY OIL, Light Color, and FREE FROM ANY UNPLEASANT SMELL, a splendid article for painting purposes, for which a *large saving can be made.*

For sale by the gallon or barrel by
BURGESS, FORBES, & CO.,
Manufacturers of Leads and Colors,
3m41 80 Commercial Street, Portland, Me.

SOMETHING NEW

FOR GENTS.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT

EVER MADE IN

GENT'S WEARING APPAREL.

THE PATENT

ELASTIC PANTS!

THESE PANTS are made without buttons or button holes, and is really the greatest improvement ever made in gent's wearing apparel. Simplicity, utility, durability, practicability, ease, comfort, convenience and common sense are combined.

☞ Having bought the right to manufacture pants with the patent attachment, we are now supplying our customers, as no one who sees and examines them will do without them.

WM. HILL,
No. 100 Union Street,
33 Biddeford, Me.

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for our entirely new articles just out. Address O. T. GARRY, City Building, Biddeford, Me. 1tyr2

☞ Posters printed to order

DRY GOODS, &c.

New Fall Goods!

FOSS BROTHERS,

No. 16 Main Street,

(Calef Block)

FACTORY ISLAND, ACO,

are now opening a new and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS!

Adapted to Town and Country Trade, and of the latest styles, consisting of a full line of

BROWN & BL'C'D COTTONS,

DENIMS,

Shirting Stripes, Tickings, and

TABLE LINEN!

in great variety. Also, a full line of

DRESS GOODS.

Yard Wide Alpaccas, Thibets, Lyoneses, Coburgs,

All Wool Plaids, all Wool Delaines, &c.,

which we shall sell at the lowest cash prices.

Remember, No. 16 Main Street,

(Calef Block).

Saco, Sept. 28, 1866. H. B. FOSS, L. A. FOSS.

DRY GOODS.

Emery & Company

are now opening a large and attractive lot of

NEW FALL GOODS!

all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Please call and examine before purchasing.

EMERY & CO., No. 102 Main St., (Union Block) Biddeford, Me.

39

INSURANCE.

UNIVERSAL

Life Insurance!

Home Office, 69 Liberty St., N. Y.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Premiums Lower

than those charged by any other Co. in the world.

Losses paid in 30 days

after due notice and proof of death.

☞ The plan of this Company, being entirely new—that of a Stock Company—commends itself to all, whether insured in other Companies or not.

The undersigned, having been appointed to represent this Company, as Agent for the State of Maine, wish to secure the services of

A FEW MORE GOOD AND RELIABLE MEN,

to act as Agents in the First Congressional District, to whom liberal inducements will be offered, and the best of references required. Preference in all cases will be given to those having had experience as solicitors.

None but strictly first-class lives are insured by this Company.

Address,

E. H. C. HOOPER,
THOMAS QUINBY,

GEN. AGT'S UNIVERSAL LIFE INS. CO.,

Biddeford, Me.

October 5, 1866. 23

Real Estate

For Sale in Biddeford.

The Saco Water Power Co.

Offers for sale at reduced prices, from one to one hundred acres of good farming land, part of which is covered with wood, and located within about three fourths of a mile from the new city block. Also a large number of house and store lots in the vicinity of the mills. Terms easy.

18tf THOS. QUINBY, *Agent.*

$1,500 per Yr.

We want agents everywhere to sell our unrivaled $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than $10, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements,* and the *seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Me. 1yr2 6

MEDICAL.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is somewhat startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high from the Park to 4th Street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Philada."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DENAS BARNES & Co., New York.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists

Reimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Reimstreet's *is not a dye,* but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by all dealers.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PUREJ AMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists

y26

DRY GOODS.

CALL AT THE

NEW DRY GOODS STORE

—OF—

LEIGHTON & GOODWIN,

145 MAIN STREET,

and take a look at their Fall Dress Goods, comprising all the novelties the season affords.

SHAWLS,

both in Grey and Plaids, selected with the greatest care, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

BALMORALS AND HOOP SKIRTS

in great variety. Also, a full and complete line of

Domestic and Housekeeping Goods,

which every family needs more or less of, and it will be to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

WOOLENS

For Men's & Boys' Wear,

GOOD STYLES AND VERY CHEAP.

"QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS"

is our motto, and we advertise only what we intend to do.

P. S. We are no strangers to the public. Having had an experience of seven years in this business with E. H. Banks, as clerks, we feel confident that we can do justice to all who will favor us with a call.

LEIGHTON & GOODWIN.

Biddeford, Sept. 7th, 1866. 37

Additional Bounty

TO SOLDIERS who served two or three years, or were discharged for wounds. Also for the heirs of those who died in the service from wounds. Immediate application should be made to

F. W. GUPTILL,
33 U. S. Claim Agent, Saco, Maine.

Particular Notice

TO SOLDIERS, their widows, minor Children and parents. An act to equalize bounties has passed. Please call on the subscriber.

MOSES EMERY,
32 *Licensed U. S. Claim Agent.*

Agricultural.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Grape vines may be pruned as soon as the leaves fall.

An "old observer" informs the Maine Farmer that apples and pumpkins never flourish well the same year.

A Connecticut man says his way of driving rats from his premises is to catch one, dip it in red paint, except the head, and let it go again.

Mr. Mechi clears his land of witch grass by employing men and women, at a cost of $5 per acre, to fork it out and carry it from the field.

The processes of manufacturing 'sparkling wine" are so long continued that it is said each bottle when finished has been handled at least two hundred times.

A pound or two of either caustic soda or a similar quantity of what is called concentrated lye, both of which may be obtained at the druggists', will purify stagnant odorous water in cisterns.

In New York choice crops are held at 62½ cts., with few transactions, while good hops move freely at about 50 cts., but trade is represented as less active in the city than in the country.

Thayer & Sargent of Northampton, Mass. have raised this season, at Bement, Ill., five hundred acres of broom corn, the brush of which is said to be far better than any ever produced in the Connecticut valley.

Under the stringent law of England the new cases of the cattle disease have been reduced to 67 for the week ending Sept. 22 while in Holland, where there are no such laws, the cases have increased from 335 for the week ending June 30th, to 1643 for the week ending September 1.

Speaking of dairy farming in Cheshire county, England, Mr. Willard says: The lands are boned every 12 to 15 years, at the rate of 10 cwt. to 15 cwt. bones to the acre and I am sure if our dairy farmers could see what vast improvements have been made in the use of this material on pastures they would immediately commence applying it.

The number of sheep in Michigan has more than doubled in the last decade—the quantity of wool sheared has advanced in a much larger ratio, and has also materially improved in quality. The average amount sheared in Michigan (excluding very small fractions,) is as follows: In 1849, 2 pounds 11 ounces per sheep; in 1853, 2 pounds 12 ounces; in 1863, 3 pounds 8 ounces.

When the "stamping-out" Act of February last, was applied to Cheshire county, England, 39,739 animals had been attacked 29, 454 had been permitted to linger till they died, and 747 had been killed. By the 8th of September the disease was so far checked that there were only 9 new cases for the week ending that date; at which time the totals stood thus: Attacked, 67, 585; killed, 23, 742; died, 32,719

Dairying has been almost wholly broken up in Cheshire county, England, by the plague. Farmers who once milked sixty to eighty cows, have only half a dozen, and in some cases none at all left. Mr. Willard, while on a farm near Chester, England, asked the proprietor to show him his stock. The farmer took him down a path in the meadow and pointed out an old marl pit or excavation, saying that the best part of a herd of eighty cows lay in that small enclosure, eight feet below the surface.

The St. Johnsbury, Vt., Caledonian gives the particulars of the management of a piece of land in that town owned by Messrs. E. & T. Fairbanks and Co., containing two and one-half acres, which had not produced for several years over one ton of hay per acre. It was plowed in the month of August, 1865, top dressed with thirty loads of yard manure to the acre, well harrowed; and on this was sowed one-half bushel of timothy and ten pounds of clover seed to the acre, and again harrowed and rolled. There were cut from this piece of land in 1866, the last week in June, eight tons; and a second crop the first week in September, of five and one-half tons—in all thirteen and one half tons of fine timothy well matured and made hay, being five and two-fifths tons to the acre. No clover appeared.

WOOL INFLUENCED BY FEED.—Sheep prefer upland pastures, and a great variety. It has proved that pasture has a greater influence than climate, on the fineness of wool. Fat sheep yield heavier and coarser fleeces. The fine flocks of Western Pensylvania, when taken to the prairies of Illinois, in the same latitude, will in a few years change their character. The quantity of fleeces and size of the sheep will increase, but the fineness will not be retained. Upland herbage is best for fine wool.

TO PREPARE BEES' WAX.—To obtain wax, boil the combs in a strong muslin bag, in a sauce-pan, with water enough to keep it from burning, and whilst boiling, continue to press the bag with a wooden slice or spoon, to extract the whole, as you skim off the wax. Drop the wax into cold water, where it will swim on the surface. The wax thus obtained will still want refining, to effect which place it in a clean sauce-pan, and melt it over a slow fire. Then pour off the clean wax into proper vessels, and let it cool. To whiten it, make it in thin cakes, and expose it to the sun.—*N. Y. Coach Maker's Magazine.*

GEN. LOGAN ON COPPERHEADS.—The following is an interrogatory put by a copperhead to Gen. Logan during one of his speeches in Indiana and the answer:

Cop.—"A few years ago when you were a Democrat, the Republicans called you 'Dirty-Work Logan;' are you doing the dirty work for the Republican party now?"

Gen. Logan—"Yes, sir; I am skinning Copperheads, and it is the dirtiest work I ever did; but it has got to be done."

MR. SEWARD'S BEREAVEMENT.—The hand of Providence has been laid heavily upon Mr. Seward in a rapid succession of misfortunes and bereavements. The attack upon his life, which left him covered with wounds from which his recovery was doubtful, slow and painful, has almost thrown into oblivion the fact that he had previously suffered extreme anguish from a distressing accident in his carriage. His long confinement and the excitement of his narrow escape proved too much for the strength of his wife, and that excellent lady died, thus indirectly the victim, it is understood, of Paine's dagger. And after an illness, which the country has observed with sympathy and regret, the daughter of the statesman now almost precedes him to the grave. In the presence of such personal grief the voice of political controversy is silenced, and men of all justice will join in giving to the old public servant, thus afflicted, their sincere condolence for the sorrows which must drown both the pleasures of ambition and the pains of disappointment.

Miscellaneous.

A LEGEND OF THE RHINE.

The Rhine is celebrated for the innumerable ruined castles and monasteries that stand on its banks, and each has its history.

Our guide told us of one, an old monastery near Lingerfield, which I thought worthy of a place in my note book. I give it my own interpretation and present it to the reader, hoping it may meet with approval.

During the "Thirty Years' War" which convulsed Germany, one fine summer's afternoon a foot traveller came to the little hostelry of the 'Traveler's Rest,' which stood by the roadside on the river's bank. His guard proclaimed him a soldier. High black boots were drawn half way up his thighs, in which a loose pair of breeches lost themselves, and a rusty breastplate covered his buff leather jerkin. A broad leaf low crowned hat, from which a single black feather depended, was pulled low upon his forehead. He was armed with sword and pistols.

There was something in his martial bearing and firm tread that seemed to denote the officer. So at least thought the little sunny haired maid of the hostelry who came forth to serve him; for she said at once:

"What can I serve you with, noble Captain?"

"A flagon of Rhenish, and of your best vintage, mind, and a bit of something to eat, in the first place," answered the soldier, good naturedly chucking the girl under the chin, like one accustomed to that familiarity; "and then a bed for the night."

"The first I can supply you with; but the second, I am sorry to say, I cannot."

It was a man's voice that spoke. They had been joined by the landlord of the hostelry—a short pursey little man with a fat face and a red nose.

"And wherefore not?" asked the soldier, carelessly throwing himself on the wooden bench under the tree that shadowed the hostelry with its branches, whilst the girl went into the house to procure the refreshments he had bespoken.

"Because every room is engaged, and I have not a spare bed left. The young Baron Ravensburg, his sister, and their attendants, will arrive this evening. Their courier was here this evening to bespeak the rooms."

"That's unfortunate. But I am not particular—I am a soldier you see—so give me a bundle of straw in one of the outhouses, and that will content me."

"Impossible!" cried the host with alacrity which rather surprised the soldier; "even as it is I shall be compelled to make some of the Baron's servants sleep in the open air. My house is but small, as you perceive, and the Baron's retinue is large. Ten miles further on there is an excellent inn. You are used to marching," said the host with an attempt at facetiousness, "and the distance will be nothing to you."

"Excuse me," answered the soldier, tapping the heel of his boot with his heavy steel scabbard, and all the while subjecting his host to a scrutiny of which he was unconscious. "I am not a foot soldier; and in my long marches I have been accustomed to use four legs instead of two. I did not come all the way on foot."

"Where is your horse?" asked the landlord quickly and with some anxiety the soldier thought.

"Some two miles from here," he answered carelessly.

"Two miles from here!" echoed the landlord; "there is no house there. Why did you leave him?"

"Simply because he could carry me no further, and I had not been in the habit of carrying him. He was dead."

"Dead?"

"Yes. It happened very strangely. These are troublesome times I know but I thought the war had not invaded this quiet province, at least I was told so, and therefore I rode along fearless of danger. When I came to that little glen with rocks and woods cresting it upon either side, I thought—a natural idea for a soldier—that it was a capital place for an ambuscade, and so it proved; for I had scarcely entered it when two carbines were fired from the thicket—My horse neighed with pain, reared up, and then fell to the earth carrying me along with him. I knew that he was badly hurt, for I have had horses shot under me before; so I quickly snatched my pistols from their holsters, extricated my feet, from the stirrups, and went down quietly with him.—Fortunately he lay stone dead and did not kick. I lay motionless on his body and waited for further developments. Two men with carbines in their hands emerged from the thicket and came rapidly towards me.—When they were within ten feet of me I arose and called upon them to surrender, as I was anxious to learn the cause of this unprovoked attack there being nothing in my appearance, I thought, to suggest the idea of booty. But the rascals, who evidently thought me dead, were so terrified that they beat a hasty retreat towards the woods, so I was obliged to send a couple of bullets after them to stop them; and being an indifferent good shot they did stop, and unless some good Christian gives them burial they are likely to stop there for some time."

"You shot them both?" stammered the landlord; and his teeth chattered, and he grew very pale, all but the tip of his nose, which, from contrast with the rest of his face, looked redder than ever.

"What would you have me do? asked the soldier, in his usual careless tone. "They might have fired with better success at some other poor devil of a traveler, who might not have got off so easily as I did."

"What could have possessed them to have fired upon you?" exclaimed the landlord, and it almost appeared that he was asking himself the question as much as he did the soldier.

"Precisely the question I asked myself," returned the soldier; "and since you have mentioned the expected arrival of the young Baron of Ravensburg, I think I have a clue to the whole affair. Some outlaws, having heard of the Baron's journey, have formed a plan to waylay him. These two men were sent forward as scouts to apprise the others of the Baron's approach. Seeing a solitary horseman approach, they concluded to plunder a little on their own account. As I was not molested further on my hither, the rendezvous of the band must be beyond there, consequently the Baron will reach this house in safety. Now, if you cannot accommodate me with a bed, I shall take up my quarters to-night upon this bench, for I feel it my duty to warn this young Baron, for I know something of his family, of the danger which threatens him."

The landlord gazed curiously at his unceremonious guest. There was no mistaking the span. Courage and determination were highly stamped upon his finely cut features.

"You are an officer?" he asked inquiringly.

"Yes."

"Captain?"

"Exactly."

"Disbanded?"

"No."

The quiet smile that accompanied this answer bewildered the landlord. In fact the Captain was an enigma that the worthy host of the "Traveler's Rest" found it impossible to solve.

The appearance of the maid of the hostelry with a flask of wine and the refreshments the Captain had ordered, interrupted the conversation.

The host whispered to the girl and then hurried away.

"What did he say to you?" asked the Captain abruptly, fixing his keen eyes upon the girl's face.

"To wait upon you while he went up to the monastery," answered the girl, unhesitatingly.

"The monastery?" rejoined the Captain, leisurely inspecting the contents of the flask of Rhenish, which seemed to be much to his satisfaction. "That old ruin upon the hill yonder. Is it then occupied?"

"Oh, yes; about a year ago a party of wandering monks, whose monastery had been destroyed by the soldiers of the legend, occupied it; and they have remained ever since. They call themselves the "Black Brotherhood of St. Bruno." And very pious and self-denying men they are, too. They keep wrapped up in an odor of sanctity all the time. They never hold any communication with the world without; no stranger is ever admitted beneath their walls; and whenever one of the brotherhood comes out, he always has his black cowl drawn closely over his face. Though I have been here as long as they have, I never yet saw one with his face uncovered."

"I thought you said your uncle was going there?" remarked the Captain, carelessly sipping his wine.

"Oh! he only goes to the porter's wicket; he never goes in. He supplies the monks with food."

"And how many bottles of this capital wine a month?"

"I am sure I don't know how many, but I know that we have more empty flasks at the end of the week than the number of travelers could possibly have drank."

"I thought so. The close neighborhood of these good monks accounts for the excellence of the wine. St. Bruno, your very good health. Do many travelers pass this way, sweetheart?"

"Not many; but what seems to me very singular," continued the girl, bending towards the Captain and speaking in a low, cautious whisper, "none that pass this ever return."

"Indeed! What kind of a road is it between this hostelry and the next stopping place?"

"Very lonely and desolate."

"Infested by robbers, eh?"

"I believe so, though my uncle always assures travelers there is no danger."

"Who is your uncle—the landlord?"

"Yes, I am his neice, Bonita, if you please, sir.

"Whether *I* please or not, is more than I can say, but you please *me,* my pretty Bonita."

He caught her quickly around the waist, drew her upon his knee and imprinted a kiss upon her cherry lips. The girl freed herself from his embrace and retreated in confusion, but she did not seem very angry at the liberty the soldier had taken. It was something to be a handsome captain even in those days.

The sound of approaching wheels now attracted their attention, and a light traveling carriage drawn by two horses and driven by a postillion and accompanied by four outriders drove up to the hostelry.

The attendant opened the carriage door, and a young man in the handsome uniform of Pappenham's dragoons jumped out and assisted an elegantly attired young lady to alight from the carriage. They were the Baron Ravensburg, Colonel in the Imperial service and his sister, the Countess Adalia.

The landlord, who had returned from the monastery, welcomed them, and conducted them into the hostelry, while two rough looking hostlers took charge of the carriage. The outriders stabled their own animals.

The captain had observed all that had passed with a very attentive eye. He had expected a much larger escort. The lady was without a maid, and the Baron had but five attendants; and yet the landlord told him there were no accommodations. There was something wrong.

The Baron came in from the hostelry followed by Bonita, bearing a fresh flask of Rhenish.

"Good evening, Captain," he said courteously, touching his plumed beaver with a graceful action which bespoke the finished cavalier, "perhaps you will do me the favor to drink the flask of Rhenish with me."

"With all my heart," answered the captain cheerfully; "mine is empty."

The Baron seated himself on the bench and Bonita placed the flask and cups before them.

"Stay!" cried the captain, as she was going, "how many monks are there in yonder convent, my pretty Bonita?"

"Twenty, I think, Captain," she answered.

"Thank you; that will do."

She went into the house. The Baron regarded the Captain attentively. His question about the monks seemed to surprise him.

"Do you think of retiring from the world, Captain?" he laughingly inquired' and taking up your abode in yonder monastery?"

"I faith not I." He filled the cups in that careless off-handed manner which pervaded every thing he did, and raised his to his lips. "Your health, Baron Ravensburg!"

"You have the advantage of me," answered Ravensburg as he responded to the toast.

"Oh, call me Capt. Benard."

"I passed a dead horse on the road. The landlord tells me it was yours. I also saw the bodies of the men slain by you. A narrow escape, Captain By the way, you are in the Imperial service?"

"I am not. To be frank with you, my sword is at present at liberty."

"Then take service with me. There is something in your appearance that bespeaks the gentleman and the soldier, and I like you. There is a Majority vacant in my regiment which I can promise you."

"On my word, Baron," returned the Captain, smiling good humoredly, "you do me much honor on so brief acquaintance; but we are likely to serve together in a sharp campaign, which is nearer than you imagine. Whether you or I shall take direction of the affair depends on yourself after you have heard what I have to tell you.

"In heaven's name what do you mean?" exclaimed Baron Ravensburg in astonishment.

"Softly—in a whisper—there may be long ears about us. In a word we are in a den of cut throats. Yonder old monastery is occupied by a band of robbers in the disguise of monks. The landlord of the hostelry is in league with them. They have been apprised of your coming, and will either attack you here, or tomorrow upon the desolate road beyond. As they know that I am here, from the landlord, and may warn you, I should not be surprised if they assailed us here to-night."

"Great Heavens! my poor Adalia! I care not if I can save her. Twenty of them, the girl said—and I have but five men—twenty against six!"

"Excuse me; your calculation is erroneous. There are but eighteen against seven. You have counted two who are killed, and you have not counted me."

"You will aid me then? My dear Captain, this is generous."

"My dear Baron, it is nothing of the kind I merely enter into this alliance for mutual benefit; as you have the strongest party the advantage is decidedly upon my side. You they might possibly plunder and suffer to depart, but me they would certainly kill in revenge for their comrades' slaughter."

"Captain, I place the direction of this affair in your hand—myself and people are at your orders. What is your best course of action?"

"Invite me in to supper with you when the landlord announces that it is served. I will secure him. Then your people must secure the hostlers and put them in a safe place. Then collect your whole force into the house and let us barricade it to the best of our ability. Eighteen men will find it difficult to dislodge seven, even out of this small wooden framework. Having deprived the robbers of all means of obtaining information in regard to our plans, I will make the landlord divulge theirs. You have no idea what a persuasive way I have."

This plan was carried out to the letter, and a pistol held by the firm hand of the Captain at the head of the guilty and trembling landlord, compelled him to divulge all. The Baron and his sister were to be held for ransom, and the Captain killed, he not being consided worth a ransom. When all had retired to rest, the landlord was to admit the robbers into the hostelry,

The Captain laid his plans at once. The front door was left unfastened, but every other available aperture was secured as firmly as was possible under the circumstances. The Countess and Bonita were placed in the upper story for security, with the Postillion as a guard. The Captain, Baron, and brace of pistols occupied the large apartment on the ground floor. The landlord was to admit the robbers one at a time, as had been arranged by the captain of the band himself, and as fast as they entered they were to be secured, gagged and bound, or killed outright, as circumstance warranted.

The hour for the attack drew near, and every heart beat anxiously. The coolest man of the party was the Captain. Unconsciously, he had assumed entire direction of the affair, and the young Baron and his followers obeyed him implicitly, seeming to recognize his fitness for the position without question.

A stealthy footstep approached the door, and the landlord assisted by the cold pistol barrel which felt disagreeably close to his head, admitted a robber who was instantly secured. Another followed, and another, until it came to the eighth—a stout, brawny fellow—who by a herculean effort, twisted his throat out of Captain Bernard's grasp, and shouted at the top of his lungs, "we are betrayed!"

Two other robbers who were close behind discharged their carbines at the door, and instantly retreated. A yell of pain answered the discharge, and one man fell in the hostelry. The door was instantly shut and barricaded. Lights were brought forward, and the man who had fallen was raised. It proved to be the landlord. He was quite dead, both bullets having taken effect in his body.

After a brief consultation the robbers advanced in a body against the door, attempting to hew it open with axes which they had secured from the stables. They were met with a fusilade of pistol shots that thinned them one-half before they had forced the door, and then it was the beseiged that sallied forth and not they that entered. The survivors of the band fled.

The fight was over. Fifteen of the band were killed, wounded, and prisoners. The prisoners were treated with the summary justice of military times, being shot at sunrise by the Baron's followers.

The Baron and his sister renewed their journey in the morning, being attended by Captain Bernard, whom the Baron furnished with a horse by dismounting one of his own followers, and Bonita whom the Countess had engaged as maid.

The Captain left the Baron at the first stopping place. They parted with mutual expressions of regret. But they were destined to meet again. On the bloody field of Lutzeno, when Pappenheim fell and his routed cavalry fled in dismay before the impetuous charge of the Swedes, Ravensburg was made prisoner. He was led before the victor of the well fought field, Bernard Von Weiman, who had assumed command of the Protestant army on the fall of Gustavus Adolphus, and in the brave soldier and skilful general he recognized Captain Bernard, the destroyer of the "Black Brotherhood."

A CHRISTIAN PATRIOT.—Rev. Dr. Hosmer, President of Antioch College, told the following story in a speech at Syracuse: "A young clergyman, who was settled at Yellow Springs when the war broke out, raised a company, mostly in his own parish and marched with it to the field. For brave and meritorious conduct he was raised to the command of a regiment. At the end of the three years he came home with his men, re enlisted and went back. He was soon promoted to the rank of a brigadier, and it was his brigade that broke the enemy's centre in that terrible engagement near Nashville, thereby saving the city. When the conflict ended the people wanted to send Gen. McConnel to Congress, but he would not go. Then they offered to make him judge of Probate, but he would not take that office. He said: "I was a minister when I went to the war. I was a minister while I was in the war, and I mean to be a minister while I live." He has resumed his work at Yellow Springs, and every Sunday, I sit, with edification, under his direct and earnest preaching.

☞ The North Adams (Mass.) *Transcript* says that experiments were made three days last week with nitro glycerine, in the headings of the west end of the tunnel, with good success. Fifteen feet progress was made in that time. On the footing three holes were made and blasted, which resulted to throwing out rock that took three days to remove, estimated at sixty yads. Electricity is now resorted to instead of fire, in setting fire to powder as well as glycerine.

☞ The London Morning Herald's military correspondent gives the following story: "A farmer, living in a hamlet near Possnitz, had a wife and two children, and such was the woman's terror of the Prussians, when she heard they were coming, that her husband, to satisfy her, placed her in an underground cellar, with her two little ones, and built up the doorway, leaving some food inside. The Prussians entered the place, and, among others, obliged this poor man to accompany them, with his horse and cart, for a day's journey as they said. But the man was brought on from place to place, and at last, when he was suffered to return and reached his own house, several days had elapsed. On the way back he began to calculate how little food had been left with his wife and children; and horror-stricken at the dreadful thought that their cries might not be heard, his hair is said to have turned white on his homeward journey. His fears were but too real. He tore down the masonry, searched for those so dear to him, but only found three lifeless bodies, half devoured by rats. Reason left him at the dreadful sight, and he is now in hospital, a lunatic.

MOSES--A PARABLE.

The radical Unionists in the Western States are enjoying a parallell run by some wit on the prairies between our JOHNSON, "Moses" and the MOSES of Scripture, to the effect that—

Moses led his people through the sea Johnson led his into it.

Moses asked Pharaoh to let the people go; Johnson was asked by Congress to let the people go, but wouldn't.

Moses cast down and broke the tables of the law; so has Johnson.

Moses erected a serpent in the wilderness and the people lived; Johnson erected a serpent in New Orleans and the people died.

Moses slew an Egyptian; Johnson "slews" himself.

Moses had Aaron for a Spokesman; Johnson has his spokesman. Aaron made and showed a calf; Johnson's man made and showed a menagerie.

Moses ate quails in the wilderness; Johnson entertained "quails" at the White House.

Moses sang a song of triumph; Johnson sings on the other side of his mouth.

Moses was angry with the people; so is Johnson.

In Moses's time there were plagues by reason of hanging on to slavery and maintaining the slave power; so there are in Johnson's.

Moses esteemed the reproach of Christ greater than the riches of Egypt, for he had respect unto the recompense of the reward; Johnson esteems his "policy" far above reproach, and had respect unto the recompense of the pardon-brokers.

Moses was the meekest man; Johnson is the humblest individual.

Moses sent spies to spy out the land, and he brought back an evil report; so did Johnson, and they brought back increased Radical majorities.

Moses didn't bring his people to the promised land; so didn't Johnson.

☞ A little three year old was being baptized recently at a Presbyterien church in Newark, N. J., and after the sprinkling of the water, while the congregation were praying, a drop of water that had been left upon the baby's forehead began to steal slowly down its face, a stray ray of sun-light falling upon it the while from a half open shutter, and causing it to glisten in its progress like a brilliant of the richest hue. Just as it was about to fall from baby's cheek to the floor, the little one made an impulsive effort as if to wipe it away, and the falling drop was caught upon the back of her chubby hand. Speaking "right out in meeting" as the tiny hand was stretched toward mama, she said, 'See, mama see! I dot 'e baptise, and I doin' to take it home to dolly." Even the devout pastor was ill able to suppress a smile, and in the discourse which followed, the incident was illustrated, when he said, "our good deeds ever glisten in the sunlight of the Father's approval, and falling like blessings upon our little ones, are by them bequeathed to generations yet unborn."

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.—The French custom of sending infants into the country to be nursed and brought up leads to terrible abuses. The Academy of Medicine has recently brought to light a horrible state of affairs, growing out of this unnatural habit. From this report we learn that:

Every year twenty thousand babies are sent out of Paris under the care of those peasant nurses, and of that number only five thousand, on an average, are returned to their mothers, the other fifteen thousand have died of cold, starvation and bad treatment. It is calculated that three hundred thousand of the nurslings have perished in this way during the last twenty years. These countrywomen make no scruple of exchanging the babies intrusted to them and undertake to nurse several at a time. They write letters to the children's parents describing in a pathetic language the rosy cheeks and increasing charms of their infants, dead weeks before the epistles were indited, and receive clothing and money for the little ones for months after they have been in their graves.

A VENERABLE LADY.—A correspondent of the Fall River *News* says that Mrs. Sally Attwood, aged 105 years last August, resides at the Padelford place, near Myrickville, East Taunton, enjoying remarkable health and physical power. Mr. Levi Peirce, who resides in her house, and carries on her farming operations, says he can scarcely detect any failure in her strength, activity, or intellect during the nine years he has been her tenant. She not only entertains but oblges in her numerous callers, visitors and friends, and a rap at her door is quickly answered by her presence, friendly greeting and cordial welcome. She distictly remembers the burial of her sister, who died five years before the war of the Revolution began, and the alarms consequent upon that conflict, the anxieties of mothers and terrors of children are vividly alive to her memory. The terrible fright suffered by the family on the memorable night the British troops attempted to burn New Bedford, she says she never can forget; her father, a captain in the local militia, being called up at midnight, by the son

The Union & Journal.

BIDDEFORD, ME., NOV. 9, 1866.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

JOHNSON'S SURRENDER DEMANDED!

CONGRESS SUSTAINED!

The crisis presses on us; face to face with us it stands,
With solemn lips of question like the Sphynx in Egypt's sands.
This day we fashion destiny, the web of fate we spin;
This day for all hereafter choose we holiness or sin.
By all for which the martyrs bore their agony and shame;
By all the warning words of truth with which the prophets came;
By the future which awaits us; by all the hopes which cast
Their faint and trembling beams across the blackness of the past.
And by the blessed thought of Him who for earth's freedom died,
O, my people! O my brothers! let us choose the righteous side.

Twelve States held their election on Tuesday and ten of them have pronounced against Johnson's policy. "My Maryland" is the only State which in 1864 elected Republican, that has gone "Democratic," and that only by being overrun by rebels whom the Union men have hitherto succeeded in keeping away from the polls. MASSACHUSETTS re-elects Gov. Bullock by 60,000 majority, a Republican Senate entire, while all but twelve members of the House are of the same persuasion. Two colored men are elected from Boston. The only "doubtful" Congressional District elects Ginery Twitchell (Rep.) by 3500 majority! Gen. Butler is elected by 6000 majority a stinging blow to his garlic calumniators. Gen. Banks is elected by 6000 majority a sufficient reply to his slanderers. NEW YORK re-elects Gov. Fenton by some 12000 to 15000 majority. The Times claims the latter number and the *World* concedes 13,000 majority. New York city gives Hoffman 46,000 majority, a copperhead gain of 9,000, but the rural towns more than balance those gains. We lose three Congressmen in the city and gain three in the inland districts, and have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Empire State has done its whole duty and nobly done it. Fenton's majority in 1864 was 8,000. NEW JERSEY, the last State to come into the Republican family, bids fair to outstrip all the others. The delegation in the present Congress stands 2 Rep. to 3 Cop. We have made a gain of TWO Congressmen, and elected a majority of the Legislature, thus insuring a gain of a U. S. Senator in place of Senator Wright. All hail, New Jersey! DELAWARE has gone copperhead by 1000 majority. Went the same way in 1864, by a majority of 700.

In MARYLAND the rebel element was too much for our noble Union men and we lose the Legislature and thereby an U. S. Senator, and two members of Congress. We never had more than one third of the whole voting population and at this election the treachery of Swann broke down the bars against the ex-rebels, and they were allowed to vote; hence the result. MICHIGAN has gone entirely Republican by a heavily increased majority; so has WISCONSIN by 18,000 majority, insuring a Rep. U. S. Senator in room of the huckster Doolittle. Cong. delegation same as in 1864. ILLINOIS gives 40,000 Republican majority, and elects the brave Logan by that majority! MISSOURI has gone Republican and gained one member of Congress, sure. MINNESOTA, KANSAS and NEVADA have gone the same way. The returns received from the extreme Western States are too meagre to give the particulars.

These States are now represented in the House of Representatives by 69 Republicans and 22 Copperheads. Probably in the next Congress the representation will remain exactly the same. This closes the hearing on the merits of Andrew Johnson, and the sentence is against him. He must surrender to the decision of the Majestic Court of the people, or the *posse comitatus* sent by them to Washington will demand his capitulation in terms more forcible than agreeable. Johnson is, therefore, powerless to protect himself or his friends, and his few hangers-on will now begin to be lukewarm towards him, since they find he cannot protect or materially aid them.

VERMONT. The result of the Third Congressional District up to midnight Tuesday stood as follows: Washington C. Smith, 2449; A. O. Aldis 1271; Waldo Brigham, 1178. Smith is undoubtedly chosen.

LATEST.—We lose four Congressmen in New York and two in Maryland; and gain three in New York, two in New Jersey and one in Missouri. We gain a Senator in New Jersey and lose one in Maryland.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Senator Wright died at Newark N. J., on the 1st inst.

The spire of the Rev. Dr. Adams' church in Brunswick, was blown over on Thursday afternoon. It broke off just above the bell-deck.

Cable despatches report that the Queen of Spain has made an offer to the Pope of a residence at Granada, and Spanish vessels of war are placed at his disposal in case of an emergency.

Rev Sylvanus Cobb D. D. well known as a distinguished clergyman of the Universalist denomination died in Boston on the 31st ult.

The Supreme Court of Indiana have decided by a unanimous vote, that the 13th article of the State Constitution called the "black article" which forbids negroes coming into the State, is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and void.

The Pensylvania election has rendered the Democrats hopeless. The old lady whose horse ran away said: "I put my trust in Providence *'till the britches broke*, and then I didn't know what to do." Pensylvania was the "britches" of Democracy.

The great reform movement now being agitated in England for obtaining an extension of the elective franchise in accordance to the spirit and intent of the British Constitution bids fair to effect a great political revolution. Manhood suffrage and vote by ballot are demanded; and it is evident that the aristocracy who have so long ruled the destinies of the empire must either concede or fall before the popular will, to rise no more forever.

C. & J. R. Pierce's nail and steel factory Milford Mass., was wholly consumed by fire on the 1st inst.. The flames soon communicated to the Boston & Worcester freight house, which was destroyed with al its contents. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Democrats have carried Deleware by a majority of about 1000.

The Lewiston Mills are running night and day and will continue running until Jan. 1st. it not longer, says the Journal.

An application for a new trial is about to be made in behalf of Col. Lynch and Father McMahan now under sentence of death in Canada

The Republican Union General Committee of N. York, on Wednesday fired 100 guns in honor of the re election of Gov. Fenton.

The Casco National Bank at Portland was robbed last Monday of a package containing $1100 in gold, mostly in double eagles. It was taken from the counter of the Bank.

A Dangerous fifty dollar legal tender counterfeit is out. The vignette, which is the head of Alexander Hamilton, is genuine, being cut from two dollar notes and pasted on. The work is so well executed that the most expert are liable to be deceived.

A destructive fire occurred in Oswego N Y., last Wednesday, by which the North Western Elevator of Janvrin & Sloan, and the largest in the city, was destroyed. There was stowed in it 150,000 bushels of grain, on which there was an insurance of $250,000.

Two men named Brown, of Cape Elizabeth, one of them keeper of the poor house, were shot through the breast, last Monday, on Fore street, Portland, by a stranger whose name is supposed to be Geo. Ham, who succeeded in making his escape. The affray commenced about a watch, and is said to have been wholly provoked by the stranger. The recovery of the Browns is uncertain, as the bullets have not been extracted.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* of yesterday says:

"It is evident that President Johnson and his supporters had counted on carrying the State of New York, and are sadly disappointed because of Hoffman's defeat; but those who know Mr. Johnson well are confident that the popular verdict against his policy will only strengthen his determination to adhere to it regardless of consequences."

William Burr, Esq. Editor and principal manager of the Morning Star, organ of the Free Baptist denomination, died at his residence in Dover, N. H., last Monday morning, of apoplexy. Mr. Burr has conducted the interests of the Star from its commencement, more than 30 years ago, and has been successful in raising it from a state of comparative obscurity to one of the most influential and widely circulating religious papers of the day, and with acknowledged ability. He was among the first to espouse the cause of equal rights to all and boldly advocated its cause through years of persecution. The outcast heathen and *down-trodden slave* never had a truer friend than Wm. Burr. The Free Baptists owe much of their prosperity, as a denomination, to this noble veteran, and will greatly miss the wise counsels of this eminently good man endeared to them by so many strong ties.

ANDREW JOHNSON AND HIS REMOVAL.

Every human being, in some degree, at least, is supposed to possess feelings of gratitude. It is even seen manifested by the brute creation, and is a feeling so natural and just that we look with horror and astonishment upon those who, by their acts, show themselves devoid of it. All other faults and misdeeds seem lost for the moment, and we contemplate with wonder the being who can forget his benefactor, believing him capable of any other weakness within the range of moral depravity, and we shrink from him, not with fear, but with disgust, associating him with that type of sin justly sentenced to crawl upon its belly in the dust of the earth. This feeling increases in intensity as the ingratitude increases in magnitude and although of the same character in the private as in the public individual, yet when observed in the latter, all seem involuntarily to cry out "for shame!" It is an instinctive utterance, and comes from no particular class of individuals; even those who for the moment reap an advantage from the act, inwardly despise the guilty perpetrator, and never with confidence trust him.

Of all the unfortunate instances of "base ingratitude" ever known that exhibited by the present Chief Magistrate of the country is the most extraordinary and remarkable. There can be found no excuse for it, and it can be accounted for only upon the hypothesis of an entire absence of that attribute of the human character of which we have spoken. He cannot be unmindful of the manifold favors conferred upon himself by those he now attempts to grind under his iron heel. He well knows by whose untiring energies and patriotic action he now holds the most honorable and responsible position given to man to hold among the nations of the earth. He knows whose arms sustained him in the hour of both his political and personal (?) perils. He knows who saved the government over which he presides; moreover he knows who drove him to the mountains, who rejoiced in his exile, who comforted his enemies, and taunted his friends. He well knows who strengthened the arms of the government's enemies, and did all in their power to destroy its friends when the dark cloud of war enveloped and bedimmed every thing belonging to the government save the undaunted loyalty of those who gave Mr. Johnson their support by word and deed. With these things all fresh in his recollections, and with his own wounds healed only by his accidental elevation to his present position, he turns to slay his friends and protectors, and nurses in his bosom those who encompassed his very life—the vipers of the country and the enemies of liberty. We recall no such a parallel in history, and this strange unaccountable manifestation of ingratitude will form a part of the history of the conflict through which the country has passed and is now passing.

His offending lies not in simply forgeting and thrusting from him those to whom he owes everything he has; but he goes beyond and exalts those who have sought with every means in their power his own debasement. With the ink scarcely dry upon commissions issued to men of his own selection and appointment, he issues the edict of their decapitation, and installs in their places men who twenty four hours before made him the jest of the bar room, and the subject of their bitterest denunciation. The ordinary promptings of honorable and sensitive minds never manifest themselves in this way.

Andrew Johnson has conceived a method of restoring harmony and unity to the country; the people through their representations have conceived another—the latter accomplishing the same end as the former, and a differing only in the requirement of greater securities for the end desired by both. If he is honest in his belief that his is the best and most practicable method he should accord to the people and their representatives the same integrity of purpose; and knowing how true to the interests of the country they have ever been, how true to him and his interests they have been, how well worthy of the confidence of the country they are, the dictates of reason of common honesty, the exercise of that feeling of gratitude which pervades even the commonest minds, would have impelled him to retain them in their positions, and he would have recoiled with horror at their displacement for those who always despised and hated him and the cause in which he was engaged.

As the voice of the people has been heard from time to time in opposition to his policy he has been urged by his new advisers to retrieve the past, by establishing a sound and popular foreign policy, and to make his administration a financial success. However desirable these ends are, and however commendable such a policy may be, unless it goes beyond this, and retraces its wicked, abominable and vindictive slaughter of its true friends, the moral miasma arising from the ruins of his administration will overwhelm the good there may be in it, and ever make it as the administration of an ingrate.

Johnson's Impeachment---Gen. Butler's Views.

The following is the indictment of Gen. Butler in regard to the impeachment of Johnson. It will be read with absorbing interest:

The right of impeachment was carefully woven into the fabric of the Constitution by its makers. It was put there as a safeguard of popular rights. It is, therefore, not a revolutionary but a constitutional power, and not those who exercise it but those who oppose it are "revolutionists." Members of Congress are sworn to uphold the Constitution, and if they believe the President has violated it, they are bound by their office to impeach him. They have no choice. The President has violated the Constitution.

First.—He has endeavored by his public speeches to bring Congress, a co ordinate branch of the government, into public hatred, ridicule and contempt, by characterizing it as an illegal and unconstitutional assembly, without power or right, "pretending to be a Congress," a "body hanging upon the verge of the government," a rump of a Congress," a body of disunionists, a domineering, tyrannical and unconstitutional Congress, its legally appointed committee as a central directory, and some of its most distinguished, loyal and patriotic members as traitors and disunionists, who are deserving of death at the gibbet.

Second.—He has sought by the most inflammatory harangues and declamations against the power of Congress, to excite the people to disobey the laws passed by it, and to resist their execution.

Third.—He has used the power of pardoning offenses against the United States, vested by the Constitution in the Executive, for corrupt and wicked purposes, and in an indiscriminate, illegal and unconstitutional manner. He has thus released from the just penalties of their acts, many notorious criminals, guilty of treason, murder, robbery, theft, and counterfeiting the currency of the United States and this both before and after trial, without a due investigation of their offences, and in order to prevent fines, forfeitures and confiscations, legally and properly due to the United States, from coming into the national treasury.

Fourth.—He has usurped the legislative power of Congress, by restoring to rebels and traitors to this government large amounts of money equal in value to many millions of dollars, which by capture of war and otherwise had become vested in the United States, and ought to have gone into its treasury. This is in direct abrogation of the constitutional power of Congress to make rules concerning captures on land and water.

Fifth.—He has appointed without warrant of law and against constitutional right certain persons as provisional governors over portions of the territory of the United States, disorganized by civil war and rebellion, in which, as he himself admitted, "all civil goverdment was overthrown," and has ordered and permitted the salaries and emoluments of these illegal appointments to be paid from the Treasury of the United States.

Sixth.—He has appointed and caused to be indicted into office many rebels, both pardoned and unpardoned, who, as he knew at the time were unable to take the oath prescribed by law that they had not been guilty of treason. Without warrant of law he has caused their salaries to be paid from the treasury of the United States.

Seventh.—He has usurped the legislative powers constitutionly devolved on Congress, in prescribing, by executive order, the terms and conditions upon which former citizens, who, by levying war and other crimes against the national authority, had forfeited all their rights and lost all power, both as individual and as organized communities, to participate in the government of the United States, and to be represented in Congres, might again be organized into States of the Union, to frame costitutions, and do other legislative acts, and finally become clothed with power and rights of citizens entitled to representation in the national Senate and House of Representatives.

Eighth.—He has usurped the power of Congress in his proclamation of peace. A public territorial war was declared to exist by Congress and the President between the United States and the armed forces of the insurrectionary States. The Constitution vests in the Senate the right to advise and consent to any treaty of peace, and in the House of Representatives the power to provide for the general welfare. By his sole proclamation, in defiance to these provisions, the President declared the war to be ended, and peace to be restored in order to relieve these insurgents from the disabilities and obligations consequent upon a state of war.

Ninth.—While declaring the legal and constitutional existance and right of the State of Louisiana, he interfered in its domestic concerns, and ordered the Federal army to protect it from insurrection, without the application of the executive and legislature.

Tenth.—Conspiring with certain evil disposed persons, lately rebels, the chief of whom, John T. Munroe, he pardoned in order to enable him to hold office, the President aided and abetted them in the murder of loyal and well disposed citizens of New Orleans; and to hide from the people his complicity in this great crime he garbled and caused to be published the dispatches of the General commanding there, and afterwards wickedly charged the violence and massacre he had incited on the Congress of the United States.

Eleventh.—He has corruptly and wickedly abused the power of appointment and removal from office, for the purpose of interfering with the freedom of election, by making the sole qualification for obtaining and retaining place and opposition of the candidate or incumbent to the constitutional laws, acts and powers of Congress.

Twelth.—He has usurped from the Senate the Constitutional right of advising and consenting to the appointment of officers of the United States as provided for by the Constitution; by nominating to that body many persons whom, after the Senate had refused to advise and consent to their appointment, he has put in office and clothed with its powers and duties; and he has caused their salaries to be paid without right and without law, and furthermore shown his contempt and wicked intention and design by appointing and inducting into office many such men who had been rejected by the Senate more than once.

Thirteenth.—He has violated his oath of office 'to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed,' by neglecting and refusing to enforce such laws, although duly and legally enacted by Congress, as were distasteful to him by being passed over his veto or in opposition to his wishes.

In addition to these distinct, easily substantiated and clearly official crimes, the personal habits of the President—his drunkenness, for example, and alleged immoral traffic in pardons—are when established by proper evidence, impeachable offences Precedents are found to support the argument that for drunkenness alone the President could be constitutionally removed. Again, his use of the army, during the Fenian excitement was an unconstitutional use of power. Their offence under the law was a misdemeanor only. They should, have been looked after by civil officers only; if these officers had been resisted then it was the duty of the President to call out the army, but not till then. The case of the privateer which the broad arrow of England arrested at the docks of Liverpool, and the Alabama which was allowed to escape, were entrusted, and properly so, to civil officers only. Neither army nor navy could properly be used until resistance was offered to civil authority. In the case of the Fenians, there was neither disposition nor intention to resist the United States officers of any class. Their utmost anxiety was to get as far from them as possible.

As to the method and incidents of impeachment, General Butler, after showing that the Constitution provides that every step up to the final vote of "guilty" or "not guilty" depends on a majority only, and not on two thirds, proceeds to argue that the moment the House of Representatives presents a bill of arraignment, the President is temporarily suspended from the duties of his office. The words of the Constitution are that he shall be liable to be removed from office "upon impeachment for the conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors." The Democratic interpretations now so popular with the partisans of the President, ignores entirely the words "impeachment for" and reads only "on conviction of." The folly of this course is plain when we consider in the first place, that, as Commander-in-Chief, he might use the army and navy to disperse Congress, which would be an unconstitutional use of his power; and, in the second place, when we reflect that the Constitution provides that the Chief Justice shall preside over the Senate, when sitting as a high court of impeachment. For, if the Chief Justice should die during the progress of the trial, it would not only be within the constitutional power of the President, but it would be his clear constitutional duty to appoint a successor,—in other words to nominate his own judge.—Is it to be supposed that the founders of the Constitution ever contemplated such an absurdity?

John Rand et als, Petitioners, vs. Grand Trunk Railway et als.

This case was heard before Judge Tapley of the Supreme Court at Chambers The petitioners are trustees of certain bondholders of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railway Co. and hold for the benefit of such bond-holders a mortgage of a portion of the road and other property of the Company. The Grand Trunk Railway Co. are the Lessees of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railway Co.

The time limited for the payment of the bonds having expired the trustees demanded possession of the property mortgaged to them. The respondents refused to surrender to, or allow the petitioners to take possession of the property. The petitioners thereupon commenced a process in equity and among other things asked the court to enjoin the respondent from preventing them from taking possession of the property mortgaged. The question before Judge Tapley was upon granting such injunction preliminary to a final hearing on the bill.

The case was argued by John Rand Esq. for the petitioners, and Ex Judge Howard, Rice & Davis, & Hon. Phineas Barnes for for respondents.

The preliminary injunction was denied and we copy from the Press the opinion of Judge Tapley.

MEMO. BY TAPLEY, J.—I have examined with as much care as other pressing judicial engagements would permit, the many points raised in this controversy, and after consultation with such of my associates as I was able to meet, I have concluded to decline to order the writ of injunction.

The *principal* object of the bill is to obtain the aid of the Court in getting possession of certain property described in the mortgage deed to the petitioners. The *actual possession* of this property under the mortgage, being the point *mainly* desired, it is equally as well attained by the preliminary decree of injunction as by a final decree; consequently the *principal* if not the sole object of the bill would be obtained before answer to the bill and a hearing thereon.

The ordinary office of the preliminary injunction is to hold the parties in the same position pending the bill, in which they are found at its commencement. The *effect* of an injunction in this case would be to change the position of the parties, or it would be useless.

In Deklyn vsr Davis, Hopk. Rep. 135 (N. Y, Chancery Rep.) it is said "Where possession is the principal object of the suit, and would give a very important advantage to either party, the possession cannot be transferred from one party to the other by means of an *ex parte* preliminary injunction." Although this proceeding is not *ex parte*, it is one preliminary to a hearing upon the merits, and while I do not mean to say that an injunction involving such consequences 'cannot' be granted upon a preliminary hearing, I do think it would require a very strong case, amounting to almost a necessity, to warrant the exercise of that power in such a case.

The other points in defense, raised and argued, do not appear to me at this time as presenting any insuperable objections to the maintenance of the Bill. An examination of them at this time is not necessary, and I therefore defer the discussion of them until occasion may require it. I cannot assume, that upon answer and proofs, the case will stand as now presented. If I could, a discussion of all the questions raised might have become proper, and a different result reached upon this hearing.

MOTHER GOOSE MODERNIZED.

There was a man from Tennessee,
Considered wonderous wise,
He jumped into a Union bush
And scratched out all his I's,
And when he saw his I's were out
With all his might and main,
He jumped into a Rebel bush
And scratched them in again.

Fa, Fe, Fi, Fo, Fum!
I smell the blood of a loyal man,
Be he live or be he dead,
I'll scrape the butter from his bread.

NON-RESIDENT TAXES.—We notice that the Biddeford *Journal* is discussing the question of publishing the notices of non-resident taxes in the State paper. We never could see the wisdom of the law which requires that all such notices shall be published in the State paper. It is not for the convenience, nor for the advantage of the tax-payer nor of the officers upon whom devolves the duty of publication. Persons owning property in a certain county would naturally look to the local paper of that county to learn the facts concerning his property there. If it is a house, and should be burned down or if the floods sweep it away, or if the authorities should lay out a street which run square through it, the local paper would be the one to give him and the public the information of the fact. How natural then to look to the same source for information about the taxes on his property It is officers of the town or city that assess the tax, not the State officers at the capital and therefore, properly, the whole business of assessing, advertising, and selling should be confined to the local district.—*Ellsworth American*

TO THE POINT.—At a recent Convention in Utica, N. Y., Gen. Barnum, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report:—

By this Convention of Soldiers and Sailors be it

Resolved, That on a careful inspection of the two great parties striving for political supremacy in this State, we find that in the ranks of the one, formerly called Democratic, recently labelled "Conservative" are numbered all the men who throughout the entire war bitterly and persistently opposed the Government;

Who, when war first sounded its wild tocsin of alarm, displayed not the old flag, but proclaimed that 'the Government had no right to coerce a State'—'that successful coercion was usurpation;'

Who opposed the first and only call for troops to sustain the Government;

Who pronounced that martyred patriot, the great and good Lincoln a tyrant and an usurper, and in the language of their present candidate for Governor, proclaimed that we "could have no peace till the tyrant Lincoln was hurled from power;"

Who incited the draft riots in New York, and while we were burying our dead at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, and mingling our tears with our rejoicings, while that mob was yet murdering loyal people and burning the asylum of defenseless colored orphans, addressed them by the lips of their then Governor as "my friends;"

Who stigmatized every man who wore the blue as Lincoln's hirelings.

Who openly said in this city on the departure of a regiment for the seat of war, that they hoped that not a soul of them would ever come back alive;

Who insulted the bodies of our slain comrades that we lovingly sent home to be buried, where their mourning relatives could water their graves with their tears;

Who rejoiced at our defeats and mourned at our victories;

Who, at Chicago, speaking through the authorized delegates of them all, pronounced the "war a failure and demanded a cessation of hostilities;

Who heaped upon Andrew Johnson, when he was the representative of the war party of the North and a candidate for Vice President, and even after his election to that high office, every opprobrious epithet to which the language could give expression;

Who since his accession to power by the assassin's hand and since his glaring and notorious recreancy to the great principles on which he was elected, are loud with their praise of his patriotism, of his statesmanship, of his great and surpassing fitness to be President;

On the other hand, we find that the Republican Union party is the embodiment of that loyalty which throughout the war never wavered in its support of the Government.

Whose active sympathy was ever given to every boy in blue.

Which mourned when disaster attended our arms, and rejoiced with us when the glorious old flag rode triumphantly the red waves of battle.

Resolved. That these facts being patent, no true soldier can for a moment hesitate with which party it is his duty to cast his ballot and his best energies.

☞ A curious incident in ecclesiastical politics occurred in the Maine Episcopal Convention last week, by which a candidate for the Bishopric of that Diocese defeated his own election. On the first ballot of the clergy, out of 13 votes cast, 9 were for the Rev. Dr. Burgess of Portland, 3 for the Rev. Mr. Doane of Hartford, Conn., and 1 for Rev. Prof. Niles of Trinity College. The Canon requires that for an election a candidate must receive the votes of two-thirds of the clergy present The Rev. Dr. Burgess was presiding officer of the Convention, and as such declined to vote. Had he been absent he would on this ballot have been elected, but being present the number of clergy was 14, and thus he lacked one vote. His presence acted in the same manner as a vote cast against him. Immediately on the result of the ballot being announced, Dr. Burgess withdrew his name, and after several unsuccessful attempts, the Rev. Henry A. Neely, D. D., one of the assistant ministers of Trinity Church, New York, was elected by the clergy, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed by the laity.—*Providence Journal.*

☞ The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, speaking of the various reports of Louis Napoleon's failing health, says:

'There appears to be no other serious ground for these stories than people's fears. Nevertheless, His Majesty is not exactly well, and he takes great pains to conceal the fact. But he is more than worried about Mexico, he is mad, fighting mad, at the Americans about this business. He has SEWARD on the brain. What right had Mr. Seward to interfere in his nicely laid plan for putting up a barrier against the Yankee nation? What right had he to bring to grief the big thing of the Napoleon reign? One has no difficulty in understanding his fury.

NEW YORK.—The Tribune thinks that Federal patronage had much to do in running up Hoffman's vote in the city, but not so much as the liquor question. Speaking of the German-born citizens, it says:

"There is a collision between their habits and the fundamental laws of our State. This collision has taken about 5000 votes from Gov. Fenton and his friends and given them to our adversaries, making a difference of about 10,000 To this, we probably owe the defeat of three if not four Republican candidates for Congress with other local disasters."

The Herald coincides in this view, saying:

"The obnoxious legislation at Albany last winter against the powerful liquor interests rallied the liquor dealers, wholesale and retail, from whiskey down to lager beer Americans, Irish, Germans—men, in short, of every nationality—*en masse* against Fenton and the Republicans. The solid front of the liquor dealers, more than all other combinations, contributed to this city's startling majority for Hoffman."

With regard to the result in the State, the World says:

"In the interior cities and towns, wherever the Irish population is numerous, and where the Radical misrepresentations have not been met and exposed, as they have been here, the Democratic vote has fallen off, and the Radical vote has proportionately increased. But for the Fenian vote John T. Hoffman would have been elected by a tremendous majority."

The Times says of the contest in this city:

"The extraordinary registration induced the Democracy, whose leaders are popularly believed to understand the ropes, to hope, and, indeed, to look for a majority, in this city, of not far from 60,000 Bets were made at a noted club-house of the metropolis, not long since, of three to one—thousands at that—that Hoffman would go away from Kings and New York counties with 65,000 majority."

In New York city 4000 more votes were polled than in 1864, and the Democratic gain is 9527. The Congressional votes show that Fox's majority over Greeley is 10,286; Morrissey's over all opposition, 476 Stewart's over Spencer, 2459; and Brooks over all, 6129. Mrs. Stanton, Woman's Rights candidate in that district, received eight votes. A very ungallant exhibit.

Brevet Major General Wood, Assistant Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Mississippi, says the crops in Mississippi will amount to much less than the cost of production. He also pronounces as false the statement that he asserted that a sale of negroes took place at Brookhaven.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

In obedience to that usage having its origin in a profound sense of obligation and gratitude to the All Wise Disposer of human events, and hallowed by the most cherished associations, I do, by the advice of the Executive Council appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, to be observed by the citizens of this State as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise to Him for the blessings we have enjoyed during the year that is now hastening to its close.

The continuance of peace in our country while other nations have been afflicted with war; the exemption of our State from that fearful pestilence which has desolated other lands; the bountiful harvests which have crowned the labors of the husbandman, furnishing ample supplies of food for our people, banishing even the apprehension of famine, the cries of which are heard coming up from remote portions of the earth; the great prosperity attending all the varied pursuits of life; the rapid recovery of our country from the wounds of a frightful civil war; the continuance of the blessings of education and the freedom of religious worship; and the manifest purpose of the people of this country, under sore disappointment, that manhood of every complexion and clime shall be recognized within its domain, and impartial justice assured to all, are pregnant causes for thanks and praise.

I therefore invite the citizens of this State to unite according to the custom of our fathers with prayer and anthem to commemorate the return of this festal day, remembering from their abundance the poor and distressed in our midst, to invoke the continuance of Divine favor and the pardon of our transgressions through the grace of our Lord and Savior.

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

SAMUEL CONY,

By his Excellency the Governor:
EPHRAIM FLINT, Secretary of State.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are in receipt of the Old Farmers' Almanac for 1867, whose time honored and familiar face in its annual visit reminds us of the lapse of time, and that we are fast verging towards a New Year. This is number 75 of the annual series.

Hall's Journal of Health for November contains good essays on "The Family Relation," "Fireside Associations," "Immutable Morality," &c., &c.

MARYMIA, or Anderson Prison. Hamlin. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

We are indebted to the enterprising publishers for this, the most concise and reliable account of the barbarous prison torture of the Rebels which has yet been issued from the press. The author Augustus C. Hamlin, late medical inspector of the U. S. army, has here presented to the public an accurate history of Anderson Prison, giving the daily routine of the method by which it was conducted, illustrated by scientific comparisons of the actual requirements of so large a body of men in regard to food shelter, air and water, with that which they received. It is also illustrated by maps and engravings from rebel photographs. It is written in an easy and captivating style, with an attempt only to give a true history of the sufferings of our soldiers in Andersonville, and is entirely reliable.

For sale by Piper at 132 Main Street.

A TERRIBLE PLOT.

There is a story of an illiterate western lawyer who asserted vehemently that all the actions of his client had been "*sub rosa* and above board." The *World* evidently has the same notion of the acts of its political opponents; it charges the "Radicals" with forming a "plot to have the militia of the several states *secretly* armed."

Some day the *World* will tell us that a "radical" is secretly living on the top of Trinity steeple. It is terrible to contemplate the result of such a vast secret operation as it now describes. When the half million of men have been secretly armed, no doubt they will be secretly marched to the field of battle, and when they arrive will at once begin secretly to cut of the heads of their opponents. What exclamations of surprise will be heard, then, from several hundred thousand unfortunates who feeling for their heads, will discover them to have been secretly chopped off by this secret army!

Napoleon the Great used to say that mystery was a great element of success in military operations; and General Sherman is reported to have said, that if he suspected his right hand knew what his left hand had planned he would cut it off; but neither of these commanders brought secrecy to such a pitch of perfection as the "radicals" according to the *World*.—*Eve. Post.*

IS THIS LOYALTY?—A gentleman recently from New Orleans informs the editor of the New Bedford Mercury that in a hotel in that city he heard the following toast proposed and drank:

"Here's to the hand that drew the trigger
That shot the man who freed the nigger."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

☞ Gen. Sweeny is to be immediately reinstated in his position in the regular army.

☞ The eminent merchant and politician Simeon Draper, of New York, died on Monday.

☞ A New Hampshire jury has found a verdict against Dr. Timothy Hayney, of Concord, for $2,091.36 for mal practice in setting a broken bone.

☞ A throughgoing business man who advertises largely, says that he regards the proprietors of papers as partkers in business.

☞ Richard Brightwell, a mulatto, has obtained a verdict for $300 damages against the trustees of Green Township, Ohio, for refusing his vote at the general election in 1865.

☞ An extensive fire in Paris, last month, was instantly extinguished by the bursting of three bottles of sulphuric ether, the contents of which, mixing with the atmospheric air, put an end to the combustion.

☞ A public meeting was held in Liverpool on the 26th, under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic in order to welcome Neal Dow to England. The Hall was crowded, and the reception of the guests was most cordial and enthusiastic.

☞ Official information has been received at Washington that Maximilian has left the city of Mexico, and taken with him 2,500,000 hard silver dollars. He is en route for Orizaba, protected by a strong guard of French troops.

☞ A Vera Cruz letter of the 20th ult., received by the Mexican Minister at Washington, confirms the report of the flight of Maximilian. He left the City of Mexico on the 23d ult., the government being left in charge of Gen. Bazaine endeavored to persuade him to delay his departure until General Castleman's arrival, two days later, but he declined, and, escorted by eight hundred Austrians, proceeded to Orizaba by cross roads, to avoid meeting with Gen. Castleman. He reached Orizaba on the 29th, and was expected to reach Vera Cruz on the 27th. The Captain of the Austrian frigate Dandote lying at Vera Cruz, states that as soon as Maximilian arrives he will at once leave for Europe. It was expected that Maximilian would issue a manifesto from Orizaba. Gen. Castleman reached the city of Mexico soon after Maximilian left, and took possession of the palace and assumed the reigns of Government. The French soldiers who had entered under Maximilian's colors will be returned to France under General Castleman's influence.

☞ Correspondents report Louis Napoleon as full of fight towards America.

☞ News received from Greek sources state that a great battle took place in Candia on the 17th, between the Cretans, 10,000 strong, and the combined Turkish and Egyptian forces, numbering 30,000. The latter are said to have been repulsed, and Ismael Pacha wounded.

☞ A Richmond publisher announces as 'Just ready,—the Confederate Spelling Book." His enterprise merits popularity for being so little behind the times. The Confederacy, then, is not yet given up, and the children are to be trained up to its support.

☞ A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* remarks that it is great injustice to Judas to compare him with Andrew Johnson. Judas did not go travelling round the country on his thirty pieces of silver, but went and hung himself "like a gentleman," and gave up his *spirit*. Johnson will do neither.

☞ A lady had her pocket picked of about $30 while walking up Washington St., Boston, on Saturday last. She subsequently recollected that a man had unnecessarily crowded against her, saw him afterwards in Court street' accosted and charged him with the theft, and he restored her pocketbook and ran away.

☞ In Roxbury, Wis., last Monday, while a father and two sons were cutting corn, one of the boys, in a fit of insanity, attacked the father and brother with a corn-cutter, cleaving the skull of the former lengthwise to the brain, severing the left arm of the brother below his elbow, and cutting a fearful gash across the face below the eyes.

☞ A man applied to be registered in Newark, N. J., last week, and presented what he called his naturalization papers, but what really proved to be a United States license as a liquor dealer. It was found that he really voted at the late charter election on the authority of that paper, and that it bore the indorsement of the Inspectors.

☞ Buffalo has a poor house that is worth living in. The *Express* says that among the items of expense the last year, were $1,000 for tea, $500 for oysters, and $900 for whisky and cigars. The paupers in that institution must live almost as well as some of the traitors who are fed at Government expense.

☞ The London *Globe* says Denmark is menaced with extinction. Unless wiser counsels and juster spirit prevails Denmark will soon undergo further dismemberment and finally disappears as an independent State from the map of Europe. The *Globe* believes the design is entertained by Prussia and Sweden to absorb Denmark, Prussia taking the mainland while the islands are annexed to Sweden.

A great and decisive battle was fought at Cangualy, Pruguay, South America, on the 22d ult. The gunboats engaged the forts there, and the allied storming columns, amid showers of musketry and grape, nobly took the first line, but failed at the second, and retired with a loss of nearly 5000 men. Several gunboats were disabled in the fight. Flores has gone back to Montevideo with the rest of his army. There was great excitement. Operations are suspended for the present.

The Bangor Whig states that the lumbering business in Maine for the past season—especially that of the Penobscot and Aroostook valley—have been very prosperous. In consequence of the ample supply of water for sawing, and the lively demand for sale, the amount manufactured and sold has been very much larger than that of any year for a long time past—and the prices have been good and remunerative. There will be a smaller surplus of old logs for next year's consumption than usual, and the demand appears likely to be quite as good next year as it has been this.

☞ Special Order No. 51 (War Department, A. G. O., Nov. 1, 1866) announces that Brevet Major General Francis Fessenden, Captain 19th U. S. Infantry, having been found by a board of examination to be physically incompetent to discharge the duties of his office on account of wounds received in battle, and the finding having been approved by the President, his name will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto. In accordance with Section 32 of the Army Bill, General Fessenden is retired with the full rank of Brigadier General.

☞ The Sandusky *Register* tells a story of the recent visit of Senator Doolittle to the Green Bay Region. A prominent Republican politician who has a Radical wife, applied to the Senator for an appointment, promising to be publicly Johnsonized if he got it. The Senator brought the appointment in person, and was invited by the gratified appointee to dinner, his wife having been first notified of the intended honor. The hungry Senator and his host marched to dinner, found the house deserted by mistress and maid, but the dinner table set and covered with a cloth to keep off the flies. On sitting down and removing the cloth, the grand banquet set for the Senator and the newly made official was found to consist solely of—bread and butter.

LOCAL & COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

A short time since a chap stole a horse in Kittery and in attempting to get him away got bewildered. After getting as far as Eliot he lost his way and got back to Kittery, where he offered the horse for sale to a brother of the owner, who stated that he did not wish to purchase, but that one of his neighbors did, and then showed the thief to his brother's residence. Arriving there the fellow offered to sell the horse to the owner, who, after making many enquiries about age, &c., concluded to purchase. The owner then said they would have to go down to Kittery fore side for the money, and thither the parties went. Arrived there the owner of the horse told the thief to hold him while he went in to get the money. Instead of getting the money, the owner got a warrant, which, to the great astonishment of the thief, was served upon him and he was taken to the jail in York. *Portland Press.*

HORACE PIPER at 132 Main street has just received a splendid assortment of diaries. As they have got to be an indispensable necessity to almost every one, it would be well to call immediately while the assortment is largest.

Rev. S. M. Tuffts, pastor of the Free Baptist Church in Limerick, has accepted a call to settle in Farmington, N. H.

Our

"The Hair Restorer that gives the best satisfaction is Pestachine—and sold everywhere.

TROUBLE WITH TURKEY.—A serious embroglio in our relations with the Divan has arisen, as follows: Sarbic Minasian, who has for many years acted as the resident agent in Turkey for the sale of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s medicines, driven by the increase of his business to a necessity for more room, built his warehouse in Constantinople several stories higher, after having obtained the necessary permit from the authorities. The imam of a neighboring mosque, which overlooked the premises, demanded a large present in money, which was refused. They then applied to the Grand Vizier for the enforcement of an obsolete law, which had been disregarded for two hundred years, requiring him to take down the building to eighteen feet, which was granted, and they commenced the work of demolition. Minasian then applied to the American Minister, who notified the Sublime Porte that American property could not be thus trifled with, and that the demolition must cease. Then commenced the usual course of Mussulman prevarication and promises, but no real redress. Finally, Minister Morris informed them that if their depredations continued, he should order the U. S. ships of war to enter the Bosphorus, and Messrs. Ayers' medical warehouse would not alone be rendered. A stroke of his pen could have laid the whole city under the sweep of American cannon, wielded by men who are not schooled in the lessons of fear. This brought them to their senses and speedy redress. Minasian has now arrived in this country to present the case to our State Department for indemnity. At length it is something to say among the peoples of the earth—"I am an American citizen!"—[Columbia Republican.

MARKETS.

Biddeford and Saco Retail Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

THURSDAY, Nov. 8, 1866.

APPLES, cooking, ₩ bushel	50 @	75
Dried, ₩ lb	10 @	14
BEANS, ₩ bush	3 00 @	3 25
BUTTER, ₩ lb	42 @	48
CHEESE, ₩ lb	20 @	22
CHICKENS, ₩ lb	20 @	25
COFFEE, Rio, ₩ lb	30 @	35
Java, ₩ lb	42 @	45
CORN or MEAL, ₩ bu	@	1 45
EGGS, ₩ doz	33 @	35
FISH, Dry Cod, ₩ lb	8 @	10
Pollock	5	6
HAY, ₩ ton	20 00 @	22 00
HAMS, ₩ lb	@	24
LARD, ₩ lb	@	22
LIME, ₩ cask		1 65
Cement		2 75
MACKEREL, No. 2, ₩ lb	@	12
MOLASSES, clayed, ₩ gall	@	50
Muscovado	55 @	60
Portoriko		90
OATS, ₩ bu	75 @	80
Oil, lard, ₩ gall		2 25
Whale		1 75
Kerosene	75 @	
PEAS, ₩ bu	2 00 @	3 00
PORK, cob, ₩ lb	17 @	20
Dressed Hogs		
POTATOES, new, ₩ bu	50 @	60
RICE, ₩ lb	13 @	14
RYE, ₩ bu	1 40 @	1 50
Meal	1 50 @	
SALT, ₩ bu		2 00
SUGARS, Muscovado, ₩ lb	13 @	14
Havana brown	15 @	16
Crushed, Powdered and Granulated	17 @	18
TEAS, Oolong, ₩ lb	100 @	1 10
Japan	1 25 @	1 40
VINEGAR, ₩ gall	32 @	40
WOOD, hard, ₩ cord	6 50 @	7 00
Hardpine	5 00 @	5 50
White pine	4 00 @	4 25
FLOUR, common ₩ bbl	@	
Fancy	12 00 @	14 00
Extra	14 00 @	16 00
Double Extra	16 @	18

BRIGHTON MARKET—Nov. 7.

At market for the current week: Cattle, 2143; Sheep and Lambs, 964; Swine, 2800; number Western Cattle, 1740; Eastern Cattle, 303.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—Extra, $13 00 @ 14 00; first quality, $12 2 @ 12 75; second quality, $11 00 @ 12 00; third quality, 10 00 @ 10 50.

HIDES, 10 @ 10½ ₩ lb. Tallow, 7½ @ 8½ ₩ lb.

PELTS, 1 00 @ 1 25 each.

CALF SKINS, @ 25 ₩ lb.

REMARKS.—But very little variation in prices from last week. Quality not so good.

MILCH COWS and Calves $45, 55, 75 @ 125.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—In lots, $2 00, 2 25, 2 50 @ 2 75 each; Extra, $3 75 @ $4 25 or from 3 @ 3½ ₩ lb.

SWINE—Western fat Swine, live, 10½ @ 11½ ₩ lb; Dressed 13½ @ 14½ per lb.

Store Hogs—Retail 12 @ 14c per lb. Columbia Spring Pigs 14 @ 16c per lb.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at the Biddeford House, up to Nov. 12, of the price per cord for hauling six hundred (600) cords, more or less, of Sawdust, from the saw mills of Biddeford and Saco to the Ice House on the Island Wharf.

JAMES E. BLACK.

☞ Subscribers to the "American Conflict," by Horace Greeley, can obtain their 2d Volume by calling at R. K. Twambley's, Factory Island, Saco, or at the UNION AND JOURNAL office, Biddeford.

SURPRISING.

It is actually surprising how soon our people have learned to prize that invaluable article known as Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. It certainly acts like magic, for it will cure the very worst cases of Dyspepsia, and enable the patient, who has lived for years upon Graham bread and the plainest food, to eat anything he chooses without fear of distress. It is considered the most valuable remedy known for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DR. T. K. TAYLOR,

No 17 Hanover street, Boston, has, for 20 years, in addition to his general family practice, given special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Blood, Urinary and Reproductive organs, and all complaints peculiar to women. Good accommodations provided for patients who prefer to remain in the city during treatment. 3m13

Read what Dr. Scovill says of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM:

MESSRS. J. N. HARRIS & Co.,

GENTS:—I make the following statement from a perfect conviction and knowledge of the benefits of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in curing the most deep-seated PULMONARY Consumption! I have witnessed its effects on the young and the old, and I can truly say that it is by far the best expectorant remedy with which I am acquainted. For Coughs and all the early stages of Lung Complaints, I believe it to be a certain cure, and if every family would keep it by them, ready to administer upon the first appearance of disease about the lungs, there would be very few cases of fatal Consumption! It causes the phlegm and matter to raise, without irritating those delicate organs (the Lungs), and without producing constipation of the bowels. It also gives strength to the system, stops the night sweats, and changes all the morbid secretions to a healthy state.

Yours respectfully, A. L. SCOVILL.

Sold by DR. ALVAN BACON, and by all Medicine Dealers. 1m44

50 YEARS.

For over 50 years Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS has been sold by the public to correct morbid and inactive functions of the human system. It promotes healthy gastric secretion, corrects Liver derangement, will relieve Rheumatic affections, cure Jaundice, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Kidney Complaints, Weak Back, Dizziness, Languor, Dyspepsia and its attendant symptoms. Its valuable tonic and strengthening properties will invigorate the convalescent, and it will afford comfort and relief to the aged, by stimulating the constitution to resist its impending infirmities. Thousands of the venerable population of New England are sustained in health, there life prolonged to enjoy vigorous and happy old age, by regular and moderate use of Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.

OFFICE, 31 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON

and sold by the Druggists. 3m°37

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

℞ ARE the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce, or which we think has ever yet been made by anybody. Their effects have absolutely shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous disease. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, were they not attested by men of such exalted position and character, as to exclude the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow men.

The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Mortal inaction of the Bowels and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all diseases that require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body, or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. 3m13

Strange, But True.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
631 Broadway, New York.
1y10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Words of Vital Interest.

Will the thousands who read columns of frivolous verbiage every day devote *five minutes* to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is *Health*, and we will put our commentary into a nutshell. *Weakness* is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for if nature be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength, therefore. Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksilver ranges from 80 to 96 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled, and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is urgently needed. What are the effects of this rare Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They must tell the healthy, to protect their health, they must use this great safeguard against the debilitating influences. They would exhort the weak to discard all unmedicated and impure stimulants and cling to this wholesome and unfailing tonic and alterative as the shipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft in a stormy sea. They would, of dyspeptic pangs relieved, of appetite restored, of shattered nerves restrung, of headaches cured, of disordered functions regulated, of hypocondria dissipated, of miasmatic diseases baffled, of fever and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of heat, privation and toil defied, of hope reanimated, and cheerfulness restored. Such are the effects of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. 4w43

Dr. Bailey,

Formerly of Saco, has his office and residence at 23 Pine Street, Boston, Mass. 43

AMERICAN

Have raved more than 50,000 persons from death, for they cure in a single day, Cholera, Dysentery, all Summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Neuralgia. Also a sure Cure for Coughs and Rheumatism. All Druggists sell them.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO Proprietors.
Springfield, Mass.

LIFE DROPS

SEGUR'S

PRESCRIBED GOLDEN SEAL.

RECOMMENDED for the treatment of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, and Fever and Ague, and warranted a cure. Invented by Dr. G. C. SEGUR. It is a vegetable compound of thirteen distinct articles and is approved and prescribed by the medical profession. A physician who has made use of it in his practice says—"It is harmless, while it is potent; nor does it as is the case with many medicines leave a shattered constitution in its track" Sold by all Druggists. ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, Springfield Mass.

The trade can obtain it of any New York or Boston Medicine House. 1y7

MARRIED.

In this city, Nov. 7, by Rev. J. Hubbard, Jr., Mr. William Morgan and Miss Maria Kimball. Mr. Richard Campbell and Miss Agnes Horn, all of Biddeford.

In this city, Nov. 3, by Rev. J. Stevens, Mr. George B. Hasty and Miss Margaret Spaulding, both of this city.

In this city, Nov. 4, by Rev. C. Tenney, Mr. William L. Hodgdon, of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Marinda A. Lowell of this city.

In this city, Nov. 7, by Rev. C. Tenney, Mr. William H. Hill, of Dorchester, N. H., and Miss Jane M. Cleaves, of this city.

TOWN HALL, SACO.

POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY,

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 1866.

THE GREAT CONSOLIDATION!

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS!

Now the Popular Sensation of the Day.

ASSOCIATED with this Talented Corps de Afrique are the two best of Living Comedians,

THE WONDROUS HERNANDEZ, and BILLY EMERSON, Comedian,

The greatest Song and Dance man in the world.

SIX FIRST CLASS COMEDIANS

appear nightly in connection with the other portion of this grand entertainment, which will prove to be of an entire new and original character.

☞ Admission, 25 Cents. Reserved Seats 50 Cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

46 N. D. ROBERTS, AGENT.

Manhood and its Restoration.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.

Prof. O. S. Fowler's

VERY BEST LECTURES, at the City Hall, this Friday Evening, illustrated by feminine models. Time, 8 o'clock; Seats, 50 Cts. Scientific and reliable Phrenological opinions and advice as to business, self-improvement, marriage, &c., daily and evenings, at the Biddeford House, till Saturday, at 9 A. M. His farewell visit.

Notice.

I HEREBY GIVE notice to all persons interested that I am about to clear the wood lot in Kennebunkport, known as the "Annie Smith lot," and this notice is to request those owning property to have the proper boundary lines definitely settled.

C. A. DAVIS.

Kennebunkport, Nov. 9th, 1866. 3w46

ETNA SEWING MACHINE.

NOISELESS! NOISELESS!!

THIS MACHINE is warranted to hem wide or narrow, tuck, fell and gather; will sew and sew on the same time; also to give satisfaction. It will pay to examine this machine before buying elsewhere. It is used for Family sewing, Shoe Stitching, Carriage Trimming, Tailoring, &c. ☞ NEEDLES and TRIMMINGS for all kinds of machines for sale. W. H. DYER, Sole Agent, 166 Middle St., (3 stairs,) Portland, Me. Machines sold at retail, and sent to any part of the State free. 1m16

Notice

IS hereby given that it is the intention of the subscribers to present a petition to the next Legislature, for an act of incorporation for a Steamboat Company, and for the exclusive right to be granted them to navigate Saco river by steam, above Bar Mills, in Buxton, to New Hampshire State line with the right to construct such canals, dams, locks and wharves as may be necessary for the purposes of such navigation.

ISAAC W. BRADBURY,
SAMUEL RIDEOUT.
3w16*

Portland, Saco & Ports'th R. R.

Winter Arrangement,

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOV. 12TH, 1866.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS,

			A. M.	P. M.
PORTLAND for Ports'mouth & Boston,	P. S. & P. Depot,		8.40	2.20
	P. & K. Depot,		8.45	2.30
Cape Elizabeth	da.	da.	8.53	2.38
Scarboro', Oak Hill,	da.	da.	9.03	2.48
West Scarboro',	da.	da.	9.10	2.55
Saco,	da.	da.	9.22	3.06
Biddeford,	da.	da.	9.30	3.14
Kennebunk,	da.	da.	9.53	3.38
Wells,	da.	da.	10.03	3.50
North Berwick,	da.	da.	10.20	4.05
S. Berwick Junction B. & M. R.		da.	10.35	4.20
Junct. Great Falls Branch,		da.	10.41	4.26
Eliot,	da.	da.	10.55	4.39
Kittery,	da.	da.	11.05	4.50
Portsmouth arrive,	da.	da.	11.10	4.55
Boston,	da.	da.	1.45	7.30
BOSTON	for	Portland,	at 7.30	2.30
Portsmouth,	da.	da.	10.00	5.00
Kittery,	da.	da.	10.06	5.05
Eliot,	da.	da.	10.17	5.17
Junct. Great Falls Branch,		da.	10.28	5.28
S. Berwick Junction B. & M. R.		da.	10.42	5.42
North Berwick,	da.	da.	10.57	5.57
Wells,	da.	da.	11.10	6.10
Kennebunk,	da.	da.	11.25	6.25
Biddeford,	da.	da.	11.43	6.43
Saco,	da.	da.	11.50	6.50
Westbrook',	da.	da.	12.02	7.02
Scarboro', Oak Hill,	da.	da.	12.10	7.10
Portland arrive,	da.	da.	12.20	7.20

A Mechanics' and Laborers' Train will leave Biddeford daily, at 6.00 A. M., and Saco at 6.05, arriving in Portland at 6.40.

Returning, will leave Portland for Biddeford and intermediate stations at 5.30 P. M.

A Freight Train with Passenger Car attached, will leave Portland at 7 10 A. M., for Saco and Biddeford, and returning, leave Biddeford at 8.30 and Saco at 8.40 A. M.

☞ Fares are 5 Cents less when Tickets are purchased at the Office, than when paid in the Cars.

FRANCIS CHASE,
SUPERINTENDENT.

PORTLAND, Nov. 1st, 1866. 46tfd

LEGAL.

State of Maine.

YORK, ss.

50 CTS. I. R. S.

To the Hon., the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Saco, for and within said County of York, on the First Tuesday of January, A. D. 1867:

MARGARET A. MELLEN, of Berwick, in said County of York, respectfully libels and gives this Honorable Court to be informed that she was lawfully married to Eustace Mellen, now of parts unknown, at Rochester, in the County of Strafford, and State of New Hampshire, on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1864; that your libellant and said Eustace, since said intermarriage, have cohabitated as husband and wife, at said Berwick; that your libellant since said intermarriage, has always behaved herself as a chaste, faithful and affectionate wife towards said Eustace; but that the said Eustace, wholly regardless of his marriage covenant and obligation, being of sufficient ability to do so, cruelly and utterly neglected to make any proper or suitable provision for the support of your libellant since the 1st day of June, A. D. 1865; and that he, on said 1st day of June, A. D. 1865, utterly, and without any good or sufficient cause, deserted your libellant; and that both before and since the 1st day of January, A. D. 1866, said Eustace has been addicted, and continued to indulge in gross and confirmed habits of intoxication:

Wherefore, and because it is reasonable and proper, conducive to domestic harmony, and consistent with the peace and morality of society, your libellant prays that the bonds of matrimony between her and the said Eustace Mellen may be dissolved; that suitable alimony may be decreed to her; and that she may be permitted to resume the name of Margaret A. Shorey, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

MARGARET A. MELLEN.

UPON the foregoing libel, *Ordered*, That the libellant give notice of the pendency of this libel by publishing the same, and this order thereon, in the Union and Journal, a newspaper published at Biddeford, in the County of York, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1867, that the respondent may then appear before said Court, to be held at Saco, within and for said County, and show cause why the prayer in said libel should not be granted.

RUFUS P. TAPLEY,
Justice Sup. Jud. Court.

Saco, Nov. 2, 1866. 3w46

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court next to be holden at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the fourth Tuesday of May, A. D. 1866:

Francies T. Smith, of Saco, in the County of York and State of Maine, wife of William P. Smith of Lancaster, in the County of Belknap, in the State of New Hampshire, libels and gives this Hon. Court to be informed, that she was lawfully married to the said William P. Smith on the third day of May, A. D. 1861, and has always behaved towards him as a faithful and loving wife; yet the said William P. Smith, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1864, wilfully and without any justifiable cause deserted her and wholly neglected to make any provision for her support, and has continued such desertion and neglect to the present time.

Wherefore, inasmuch as a divorce will be conducive to domestic harmony and consistent with the peace and morality of society, she prays that the bonds of matrimony between her and her said husband may be dissolved, and as in duty bound will ever pray

FRANCIES T. SMITH,

STATE OF MAINE.

YORK, ss.

At the Supreme Judicial Court, begun and held at Alfred, within and for said County of York, on the third Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six: Upon the foregoing Libel, ordered, that the Libellant give notice to the said William P Smith to appear before the Justices of our said Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Saco, within and for said county of York, on the first Tuesday of January next, by serving him in hand with an attested copy of said libel and this order thereon fourteen days (or by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Union and Journal, a newspaper printed in Biddeford, in said County, the last publication thereof to be thirty days), at least, before the sitting of said Court, that he may then and there in our said Court show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said Libel should not be granted.

Attest, C. B. LORD, Clerk.

{I. R. S. 5 Cts.} A true copy of the Libel and order of Court thereon.

Attest, C. B. LORD, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

York ss.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Alfred, in and for the County of York, on the fourth Tuesday of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six:

The undersigned, Sarah Jane Cooley, of Limington, in the County of York, wife of Charles E. Cooley, formerly of said Limington, now in parts unknown, libels the said Charles E. Cooley, and respectfully represents and gives this Honorable Court to understand that she was lawfully married to said Charles E. Cooley, at said Limington on the fourteenth day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, by the Revd. John F. Cooley, a minister of the gospel, and duly authorized by law to solemnize marriages; that she the said Sarah J. Cooley, hath ever since the said marriage been a true and faithful wife unto the said Charles E. Cooley; Yet the said Charles E. Cooley regardless of his marriage vow and covenant, did at Saco, in the said County, at various times in the months of June, July and August of the year 1862, commit the crime of adultery with one Jane Chase, and at various other times during said months, at said Saco, cohabit with divers lewd women, whose names are to the Libellant unknown; and afterwards, and in the month of January, 1863, the said Charles E. Cooley did cruelly desert her, the said Sarah Jane Cooley, and hath never since returned to her or contributed to her support, but continues to remain away and in some place unknown; Wherefore the libellant being fully convinced that she can never again live with her said husband, and believing it to be reasonable, proper and conducive to domestic harmony, and consistent with the peace and morality of society, prays that she may be lawfully divorced from the bonds of matrimony with her said husband, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

SARAH J. COOLEY.

Sworn to and subscribed on this twenty-first day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

{I. R. S. 5 cts.} Before me, WM. M. MCARTHUR, Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MAINE.

YORK, ss.

At the Supreme Judicial Court, begun and held at Alfred, within and for said county of York, on the third Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, upon the foregoing Libel, ordered, that the Libellant give notice to the said Charles E. Cooley to appear before the Justices of our said Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Saco, within and for said county of York, on the first Tuesday of January next, by publishing an attested copy of said libel and this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Union and Journal, a newspaper printed at Biddeford, in said County of York, the last publication thereof to be thirty days, at least, before the sitting of said Court, that he may then and there in our said Court show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said Libel should not be granted.

Attest, C. B. LORD, Clerk.

{I. R. S. 5 cts.} A true copy of the Libel and order of Court thereon.

Attest, C. B. LORD, Clerk.

45

MILLINERY, &c.

OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 3 Calef Block, Saco!

MRS. L. A. FOSS,

FASHIONABLE MILLINER,

keeps constantly on hand an extensive assortment of

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

suitable for the Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

VELVETS,

Silks, Ribbons, Flowers,

FEATHERS, LACES, RUCHE,

and all the French and American Goods suitable to make up a

First-class Millinery Store.

ROBES & MOURNING GOODS

constantly on hand or made to order. Grateful for past favors, we still solicit a share of public patronage.

☞ Persons in search of

FIRST CLASS MILLINERY GOODS,

will do well to give us a call before purchasing. All orders by mail or stage will be promptly and carefully attended to. Bonnets and Hats blocked, ordered and pressed in the best manner at short notice.

23 MRS. L. A. FOSS.

Berwick Academy.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence Wednesday, Nov. 21st, 1866, under the charge of N. BARROWS, A. M.

Tuition, $5.00 per quarter of ten weeks.

Board from $3 to $3 per week.

H. H. HOBBS, Secretary.

South Berwick Me., Nov. 1, 1866.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH!

WHY SUFFER WITH THIS

Dangerous and Loathsome Disease,

WHEN IT CAN

Be Cured

AND ENTIRELY

ERADICATED

From the System by the use of

DR. SEELYE'S

LIQUID

CATARRH REMEDY

CATARRH

WILL SURELY RESULT IN

CONSUMPTION!

Unless checked in its incipient stages.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Cure Warranted, if Directions are followed.

SINGLE BOTTLES WILL LAST A MONTH.

COLD IN THE HEAD

Relieved in a few minutes.

BAD BREATH

Caused by offensive secretions.

WEAK EYES

Caused by Catarrhal affections.

SENSE OF SMELL

When lessened or destroyed.

DEAFNESS

When caused by Catarrhal difficulties. All are cured by this remedy.

Throat Affections

Are more frequently than otherwise caused by a thick, slimy mucous falling from the head, especially during the night, and resulting from Catarrh, and are cured by

DR. SEELYE'S

Catarrh Remedy.

SYMPTONS:

The symptoms of Catarrh are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the change of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards thick and adhesive, may ensue.

As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place.

Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it.

The above are but few of the many Catarrhal symptoms. Write to our laboratory for our pamphlet describing fully all symptoms, it will be sent FREE to any address. Also directions where to procure the medicine.

We are receiving letters from all parts of the Union, and also numerous testimonials from those using it, bearing the evidence of its infallible merits.

☞ This remedy contains no MINERAL or POISONOUS INGREDIENTS, but is prepared from vegetable extracts EXCLUSIVELY; therefore, it is PERFECTLY HARMLESS, even to the most delicate child. ☜

CALL FOR SEELYE'S CATARRH REMEDY, and take no other. If not sold by druggists in your vicinity, they will order it for you. Price $2.00 per bottle.

☞ All persons suffering with any affection of the Head, Throat or Lungs, should write at once for our pamphlet fully describing all symptoms pertaining to the above diseases.

It will be sent free to any address.

BEES

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,

FREEPORT, Ill.

Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists.

GENERAL AGENTS.

John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Chicago, Ill.; Barnhaus & Pangborn, Chicago, Ill.; Demas Burnes & Co., New York; D. Ransom & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Forward, Hartley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass.; French, Richards & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; B. M. Bellows & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Collins Brove, St. Louis, Mo.; Barnes, Ward & Co., New Orleans, La.; R. A. Robinson & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Rudolph & Rice, Memphis, Tenn.; F. B. Dorsey, Richmond, Va.; Thompson & Black, Baltimore, Md.; Baxter & Nellenor, Albany, N. Y.; Strong & Armstrong, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. Johnston, Detroit, Mich.; Wilson Peters & Co., Louisville, Ky. y43

INSURANCE.

RUFUS SMALL & SON'S

GEN. INSURANCE AGENCY

OFFICE IN CITY BUILDING,

BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

Represent the following Old and well established Companies:

Life!

THE NEW ENGLAND,

OF BOSTON.

Capital, $4,070,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID ANNUALLY

THE MASSACHUSETTS,

OF SPRINGFIELD.

Capital $1,500,000

THE "PHŒNIX,"

OF BROOKLYN.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus	500,000
Total	$1,500,000

THE INTERNATIONAL,

OF NEW YORK.

☞ The first and only Company ever organized on this Continent with an original

MILLION DOLLARS CAPITAL!

Surplus, nearly	$400,000
Capital	1,000,000
Total	$1,400,000

THE "SECURITY,"

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Assets $1,462,643 19

THE NORWICH,

OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT.

(Organized 1803)

Capital $400,000

THE QUINCY,

OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Cash Fund $300,000

Liabilities, none. Not a loss unpaid or unsettled. 60 per cent. returned in dividends on 5 Year Risks. 20 per cent. on One Year Risks.

They also represent the

TRAVELERS' & GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital $500,000

The last mentioned Company insure against accidents of all descriptions.

☞ A person insured in the Travelers' Co., by paying $25, secures a policy of $5000, with $25 per week compensation. Or by paying $5,00, secures a policy of $1000 with $5 per week compensation.

☞ All the Fire Insurance Companies we represent are entirely stock companies—*no assessments in any case.*

Having the above named Companies, we are prepared to take risks of all descriptions, at the lowest stock rates.

☞ Agents in the surrounding towns in York County, can do business through us in any of the above named Companies.

Risks covered at once. Solicitors wanted. Losses promptly paid.

PERSONS TRAVELING

FROM MAINE TO CANADA AND THE WEST!

can procure tickets at our Office via the Grand Trunk R. R

$6.00 LESS

than by any other route from this State to DETROIT, CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, CINCINNATI, and all parts the West and South West!

RUFUS SMALL & SON.
City Building, over the P. O.

Great Distribution

BY THE

American Jewelers' Association,

DEPOTS:

37 & 39 Nassau, 54, 56 & 58 Liberty St.,

NEW YORK CITY.

Of Rosewood Pianos and Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, and Elegant Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Cameo Ladies' Sets Gold Pens, with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, plain and chased Gold Chains, &c., &c., valued at

$1,000,000. FOR ONE DOLLAR,

which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn and its value.

THE AMERICAN JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION calls your attention to the fact of its being the largest and most popular Jewelry Association in the United States. The business is and always has been conducted in the most candid and honorable manner. Our rapidly increasing trade is a sure guarantee of the appreciation of our patrons, for this method of obtaining rich, elegant and costly goods. The sad ten stagnation of trade in Europe, owing to the late German War, and recent disastrous financial crisis in England, has caused the failure of a large number of Jewelry Houses in London and Paris, obliging them to sell their goods at a great sacrifice, in some instances less than one third the cost of manufacturing. We have lately purchased very largely of these Bankrupt Goods, at such extremely low prices, that we can afford to send away Finer Goods, and give better chances to draw the most valuable prizes than any other establishment offering a similar business. OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE, and we respectfully solicit your patronage, as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction. During the past year we have forwarded a number of the most valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as every article in our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks. Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

Our patrons are desired to send United States Currency when it is convenient.

PARTIAL LIST OF ARTICLES

TO BE

SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH,

Without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

15 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, worth from	$200	$500
15 Elegant Melodeons, Rosewood Cases	175	250
50 First Class Sewing Machines	40	200
75 Fine Oil Paintings	30	100
100 Fine Steel Engravings, framed	20	30
50 Music Boxes	25	40
150 Revolving Patent Castors, Silver	20	40
50 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets	20	50
100 Sets of Tea and Table Spoons	30	60
150 Gold Hunting Case Watches, warranted	50	150
100 Diamond Rings, cluster and single stone	75	200
175 Gold Watches	85	150
300 Ladies' Watches	60	100
500 Silver Watches	20	75

Diamond Pins, Brooches and Ear Drops, Ladies' Sets of Gold and Coral, Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mosaic, Lava and Cameo; Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, Plain and Chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, New Style Gold Pencils, Gold Pens and Pencils, Fancy Work Boxes, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, and a large assortment of Fine Silver Ware and Jewelry of every description, of the best make and latest style.

☞ *A chance to obtain any of the above Articles for ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed Envelope for 25 cts.*

☞ Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty-five for $10; One Hundred for $25.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Unequalled inducements offered to Ladies and Gents who will act as such. Our descriptive circulars will be sent on application.

Distributions will be made in the following manner: Certificates naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes containing the Certificate or Order for some article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws and its value, and can then send *One Dollar*, and receive the article named, or can choose any other one article on our list of the same value.

Purchasers of *our Sealed Envelopes* may, in this manner, any obtain in return goods from one to one hundred dollars.

Long Letters are unnecessary. Have the kindness to write plain directions, and in choosing different articles from these drawn, mention the style desired.

☞ Orders for SEALED ENVELOPES must in every case be accompanied with the cash, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

SHERMAN, WATSON & CO.,
Box 36 Boston P. O., New York City.
3m45

Shoes for Sale.

WE have at our Shoe Store, 66 Middle Street, a splendid lot of Shoes for sale, which we offer to buy ers cheap.

W. P. & R. GOWEN.

Biddeford, Nov 9, 1866. 46

LOST!

ON Friday, Nov. 2d, between Goodwin's Mills and Biddeford, the Goodwin's Mills MAIL BAG. The finder, leaving it at either P. O., will be suitably rewarded.

C. E. CARTER, P. M.
46tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Universal Life Insurance Comp'y,

Miscellaneous.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

MR. NASBY'S ADDRESS TO THE CABINET.

RATIONALE OF THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

"My lends," said I, "none uv you hev got the free. We wuz beat because we left the landmerx—that's wut ailed the—wuz the ancient landmerx. Wat hed we to go into the canvass with? Democracy? Not any, for that wuz squelched at Philadelphia Wat then?—Why the offisies. Offises in the abstract is good. That little one wich I hold in Kentuck I coodent be indoost to part with on no account; but you can't run a party on um becoz there aint enuff uv um.

My liege, on my return from the Philadelphia convention, I tarried awhile in Berks county wich is in Pennsylvania, and is distinguished for the unanimity with wich they vote Democracy. They learned down there more'n six wenks ago that the war was over and therefore you coodent stir em up on drafts. Taxes they hed got used to and that didn't move em, and so the speakers wuz emptyin skool houses by talkin uv results uv a glorious war, wich they all opposed, and praisin our mutual friend Grant, wich they hed allus hated ez a abolitionist, and hadn't heerd yit that he hed jined the Democracy. Wuz it any wunder that we went under? Ther aint but one thing left to us, and that we strangely neglected. My lord, why wuz the NIGGER not made the central figger this year, ez heretofore? He is the capital uv the Democracy—its refuge—its tower of strength. I spoke in Berks county myself, following wun uv them new-fangled Democrats who hed set em all asleep talkin stuff to em that they didn't understand. Mountin the rostrum, I ejaculated—

"MEN AND BRETHREN DO YOU WANT TO MARRY A NIGGER?"

"No! no!" they ansered, straitenin up to wunst.

"Do you want niggers for sons-in-law?"

"No! no!"

"Do you want laws to prevent you from marryin niggers?"

"Yes! yes!"

"Do you want to marched up to the powls by those who tell you hoo to vote, beside a nigger?"

"No! no!"

"Then vote the Democratic ticket," and they all replied:

"We will! we will!" and they did.

You see your exlency, the Democratic mind isn't hefty enough to comprehend them fine argerments ez to constitutionality, et setry, and when a speaker deals in em they suspect his Dimocracy and fight shy uv him. But nigger they kin all understand. Its soothin to the Democratic mind to be continually told that there is somebody lower down in the skale—they desire an inferior rase, and therefore have been pullin the nigger down towards um for years. Did yoo notis when we went it on the nigger we succeeded in awaknin an enthoosiasm wich, when we neglected, or selected other issues, we failed to get?

It is based upon philosophical troths. The poorer and meaner a man is the more anxious he is to hev it understood that there's somebody still poorer and meaner than him. Hence yoo notis that them individjules who see a five sent peese so seldom as not to no its nacher, and who keep the flag of distress waving from the seat of their pants, who, ef niggers were selling at a cent a piece, couldn't raise enough to buy the toe nail of one, is the most ardent friends of slavery.

"My leege, I hev spoke. You can do nothing with a new party, for you kin only git the Dimocrisy to jine it, and they won't do it unless the offices is throwed in. You can t run the Democrasy on only one isshoo, and that s the nigger, for it's all they kin understand.

That pitiful man which just left the presence was not to blaim for the result in his deestrick. He tried to urn his bread, but what cood he do?" The ablishnsits knowed he was bot with a price, and lafled at him—the Democracy, sich es voted, we've got, anyhow. Them es didn't vote nor do nothin wuz the upper class, wich expected the offices themselves, and wuz disgusted accordingly.

So long es the niggur exists, Dimocracy endoors—when the race becomes extinct, the party dies. The two is indissolubly bound together—one wuz created for tothder and tother for one. When Noah cust sun, he laid the foundations uv Dimocricy. Ham was turned into a nigger because Noah was intoxicated—his misfortune originated in wine, and whiskey, witch is the modern substitoot therefor, being the motive power of Dimocrisy, has bin persekutin mankind ever sinse. I attriboot the decline of the Dimocrisy to the bleachin out of the African, and that's why I oppose amalgamation. Yoo kant hate a mulatter half as much as you kin a full-blood, and it will be observed that the intensity uv Democrisy has decreased precisely in proportion to the intensity of pure blacks. Thus Democrisy is committing suiside—it has been the means of its own distruction.

I don't know as there is any yoose uv talkin. The Congressmen elected this fall continue in office my leege, just ez long ez you do, to a day, and by that time they'll hev it all fixed. New York may change in our favor, but I think not. The break commenced in Maine, and it increased as it progressed. We er gone in. The ablishnists laugh in glee, and the nigger shows all his ivories. We shall hold our places two years, and then farewell to our greatness.

I pity you, my lord, but I kant help you Ez for myself I kin save enuff out of my postoffis to start a small grocery at the expiration of my term, and then farewell to politics. In that pleasant callin I'll flote down the stream of time until Death closes the powls and ends the struggle. I hev said.'

The Conference ended with this, for they was all to much affekted to say anything. Seward murmured suthin about it wood be awl right in 60 days—that there wus kno denying that the people was happy, but no one paid any attention to him. I went home leaving 'em all in tears.

A TRADITION.

In a valley near Pernazabuloc, by "the buried church of the sands," there is a wild tradition. The wife of a yoeman, named Pena, while bathing her infant daughter in a pool amid the arched rocks of Perran, suddenly saw the child, as if in a paroxysm of joy leap from her arms and disappear in the water, the mother's terror and agony were soon, however, removed by the child swimming up to the surface, smiling, and brighter and more beautiful than before. The mother saw no difference in the child; but the old crones in the village at once dubbed it a mermaid's changeling. Years passed away, as they are in the habit of passing, and Selina Pena grew up a beautiful woman. The squire s nephew, urged by the praise of a malevolent man, a rejected suitor of her mother s saw her, fell in love with her, and seduced her. Broken-hearted at her disgrace, she died and was buried in the churchyard on the sand. The night after a revel, the squire's nephew (Walter Trewoofe), straying on the sands, heard a voice singing a dirge, and passing round a rock, discovered a beautiful woman seated at the mouth of a cavern. She was like the buried love; but she disappeared when he seized her hand. On another visit to the same cavern, the maid, as he addressed her, turned into a mermaid, who seized him in her arms. A storm arose, the waves broke round the rock, and Walter Trewoofe found too late that the vengeance of the water spirits had overtaken him. Still the mermaid clasped him, till the sea washed them both to the pinnacle of the rocks, and bore them out to the ocean. That night, during the fiercest of the storm, the spirits were seen tossing from one to another the corpse of the seducer and destroyer of one of their race.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

First rate Coat, Pants and Vest Makers, to whom we will pay the highest Boston and Portland prices.

WM. HILL,
No. 100 Union Block, Biddeford, Me. 39

LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.
LIFE—HEALTH—STRENGTH.

Hundreds and thousands annually die prematurely when, if they would give the Great French Remedy,

DR. JUAN DELAMARRE'S
CELEBRATED SPECIFIC PILLS!

Prepared by Gauvreau & Dupouy, No. 214 rue Lombard, Paris, from the prescription of Dr. Juan Delamarre, Chief Physician to the Hospital du Nord en Lariboisiere, a fair trial, they would find immediate relief, and, in a short time, be fully restored to *Health and Strength*. It is used in the practice of many eminent French physicians with uniform success, and highly recommended as the only positive and *Specific Remedy* for all persons suffering from General or Sexual Debility, all derangements of the Nervous Forces, Melancholy, *Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Emissions*, all Weaknesses arising from Sexual Excesses or Youthful Indiscretions, Loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Prostrations, Nervousness, Weak Spine, Lowness of Spirits, Dimness of Vision, Hysterics, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Impotency, &c. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost Miraculous change it produces in the debilitated and shattered system. In fact, it stands unrivalled as an unfailing cure of the maladies above mentioned.

Suffer no more but use *The Great French Remedy*; it will effect a cure where all others fail, and, altho's a powerful remedy, contains nothing hurtful to the most delicate constitution.

Pamphlets, containing full particulars and directions for using, in English, French, Spanish and German, accompany each box, and are also sent free to any address, when requested.

Price One Dollar per box; six boxes for Five Dollars.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the world; or will be sent by mail, securely sealed from observation, by enclosing specified price, to any authorized agent.

Proprietors' General Agents in America, OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt St., New York. 27

Dr. A. Bacon, sole agent for Saco and Biddeford.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions from any cause whatever; and, although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the back and limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and, although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Observe on each bottle the name of Jos Moses, without it none are genuine.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B. $1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., New York.
1yr26 Sole United States Agent.
For sale by Dr. ALVAN BACON, Biddeford.

Errors of Youth.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send *free* to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
1y10 *No. 13 Chambers Street, New York.*

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the *worst cases of Suppression* and *all other Menstrual Derangements*, from *whatever cause*. All letters for advice must contain $1. Office, No. 9 Endicott street, Boston.

N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.

Boston, June 22, 1866. 1y30

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.

We clip the following from the PROVIDENCE GENERAL ADVERTISER:

"At this season of the year, when cholera, cholera morbus, dysentery, and other kindred complaints are sure to prevail, everybody should be liberally supplied with Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Persons leaving home, whether it be for a day's excursion or a trip to Europe, should be in a condition to place their hands on it at a moment's warning. Many diseases incident to the summer months, which will prove fatal if not immediately checked, can be promptly cured by one or two doses of the Pain Killer. On more than one occasion have we been relieved of intense suffering by the timely use of the above named preparation.

Sold by all druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers. 4w43

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH, SCRATCH, SCRATCH.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT
WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also, cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

Oct. 25, 1865. y49

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?

The remedy is within reach of all. *Smolander's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu*, will cure you of all *Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy* and *Chronic Generrhœa* and will renew and restore your exhausted and failing energies. If you have been a too eager *votary of pleasure*, nothing will do you so much good as *Smolander's Extract Buchu*. For many diseases incident to females, *Smolander's Buchu* is a sure and sovereign remedy. *Get the genuine. Price only One Dollar.*

Sold by E. G. Stevens and Alvan Bacon, Biddeford, and Apothecaries generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston, General Agents.
ASK FOR SMOLANDER'S BUCHU. 1y4

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease—Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections*. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription *free*, by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
1y9 *Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.*

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Chloasma, or Mothpatch (also called Liverspot), and Lentigo, or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show most plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them *without injuring the texture or color of the skin*, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. Perry, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discoloratious, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond street, New York, and for sale by all druggists; price $2 per bottle. Call for

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Sold by all druggists in Biddeford, Saco and elsewhere. y43

KNOW THY DESTINY!

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By sending a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition, and occupation, also enclosing 50 cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications strictly confidential. Address, in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. 6m25

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prices Reduced!

Ladies' Dresses Dyed for $1.00!

THE old proprietor of the Saco Dye House would inform the inhabitants of Saco and Biddeford, and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Saco Dye House. Ladies and gentlemen can have their garments dyed in the very best style and at a great reduction of prices. We hope to meet all of our old customers and others who wish to save thirty-three cents on a dollar. Be sure and not mistake the place, at the end of the Factory Island Bridge, near Hill's Fish Market.

3mo637 H. BURKE.

GREAT SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS
AND
CARPETINGS,
AT F. A. DAY'S,

38 Nos. 163 and 165 Main street.

Carpetings, Carpetings.

Just received a large variety of

New Style

CARPETINGS,

which will be sold at

Lowest Boston Prices!

—AT—

F. A. Day's, City Building,

163 & 165 Main St., Biddeford. 23

BARRETT'S
—THE—

is creating a sensation among the friends of those who have had their gray hair restored to its youthful color, and those whose bald heads have been covered with a luxuriant growth of hair. It so changes and improves their looks that intimate acquaintances scarcely recognize each other. For sale by druggists, of whom circulars can be obtained containing testimony to prove what we have intimated.

HOME PROOF.

MR. BARRETT:

Dear Sir,—Having used a bottle of your "VEGETABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE," after having tried many other kinds without success, I am happy to accord to it the *no plus ultra* of all Hair Preparations in the world, and do myself sincerely and cheerfully recommend it to the public as such.

Yours, &c., JOHN FRANKLIN,
No. 6 Tremont Street, Boston.

TESTIMONY FROM ABROAD.

Messrs. J. R. BARRETT & Co.:

I was induced by a friend to make a trial of "BARRETT'S VEGETABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and I am very much pleased with the effect it has had on my hair. I was nearly half gray, and now, before using one bottle, my head is free from dandruff, and my hair has all the appearance of youth. I fully believe BARRETT'S to be the best Hair preparation in the world. WM. HAMILTON.

Fredonia, N. Y., April 20, 1866.

J. R. BARRETT & Co., Proprietors,
Manchester, N. H.

M. S. BURR & Co., Gen'l Agents,
26 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Dryden Smith, M. D., Biddeford, and S. F. Shaw, Saco. 21

NOTICE!

The LARGEST and BEST SELECTED assortment of Ladies' and Gent.'s

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
Clocks,
JEWELRY,

SILVER & PLATED WARES,

in this vicinity, can be found at Messrs.

TWAMBLEY & CLEAVES,
130 MAIN STREET,
(Crystal Arcade), Biddeford.

N. B.—All kinds of fine Waten and Jewelry Repairing done and warranted to give satisfaction.

June 1st, 1866. 23

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington.
(under the act of 1837.)

76 State Street, opposite Kilby Street,
BOSTON

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of 20 years, continues to secure Patents in the United States, also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.

During eight months the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on *twenty* rejected applications SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY case of which was decided in his *favor* by the Commissioner of Patents.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse."

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person *more competent* and *trustworthy*, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office."

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which patents have been granted, and that is *now pending*. Such unmistakeable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend *all* inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges."

JOHN TAGGART.

Boston, January 1, 1866. y71

Licensed Claim Agency!

THE Bill for Equalizing Bounties has now become a law, and in addition to former laws, we can now collect $100 Bounty for 3 years soldiers serving their full term of enlistment, or discharged on account of wounds. $100 Bounty for heirs of soldiers who have died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service. Pensions increased to $15, $20 and $25 per month. Correspondents will enclose *return stamp*, or full information can be obtained by calling at the office.

JOHN M. GOODWIN,
W. F. LUNT.

Office over the P. O.
Biddeford, Me. 3m35

TWITCHELL BROS. & CHAMPLIN,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND PROVISION DEALERS,

82 Commercial St.,
(THOMAS BLOCK,)

T. E. Twitchell,
J. Q. Twitchell,
J. F. Champlin, } 6m25 PORTLAND, Me.

F. A. DAY,

Sole Agent for the

Singer Sewing Machine,

42 No. 163 & 165 Main St., Biddeford.

NEW FALL GOODS!

The place to buy

DRY GOODS!

is at EMERY & COY'S, No. 107 Main St.,
(Union Block) Biddeford, Me.

APPLE BEE!

THESE old-fashioned gatherings are entirely superseded by the

"Union Apple Parer,"

a single machine doing the work of fifty persons. Call and see these wonderful machines at

R. E. CUTTER & SONS',
No. 100 Main and 4 and 6 Lincoln street,
30tf Biddeford, Me.

FURNITURE, &c.

FURNITURE.

THE
Best Assortment of Furniture
IN THIS CITY, CAN BE FOUND AT THE STORE OF

CHADBOURN & NOWELL,
82 Main St., Biddeford,

Consisting in part of

NEW STYLES PARLOR SUITES:

SOFAS,
TETE-A-TETES, LOUNGES,

Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs,
MARBLE TOP, BLACK WALNUT & MAHOGANY

Centre Tables

Card, Extension, Toilet and Common Tables,
CHESTNUT AND GRAINED

CHAMBER SETS,

Gilt Band and Paper Curtains, Rustic Blinds, Hair, Husk, Excelsior and Palm Leaf Mattresses, Live Geese and Common Feathers, Looking Glasses, Bureaus, Wooden and Hollow Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Feather Dusters, Baby Carriages, Toy and Tip Carts, Bedsteads, Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Clothes Horses, Toilet Racks, Wash Stands, and a great variety of other Goods which *we offer for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.*

PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.

All kinds of Repairing, Upholstering and Cabinet Work done with neatness and dispatch.

J. CHADBOURN,
WM. H. NOWELL,
22 No. 82 Main street.

A Rare Chance for Bargains!

—AT—

NO. 4 QUINBY'S BLOCK,

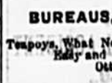
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, BIDDEFORD, ME.

FURNITURE

—AND—

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles:



Chamb. Sets, Sofas, Lounges
CENTRE TABLES,

BUREAUS, SINKS, MIRRORS,

Teapoys, What Nots, Hat Trees, Rocking, Gent's Easy and Ladies' Sewing Chairs, Ottomans, Crickets,

BEDSTEADS & MATTRESSES,

Of all kinds, Spring Beds, Feather Beds, Hair and Feather Pillows, Cane and Wood Chairs, of every description, Cradles and Settee Cradles, Deal and Kitchen Tables of all sizes, Black Walnut Tables of all sizes made to order. Also, a large variety of Children's Chairs, Cribs, Trundle Beds, &c. &c. Also

WOOD. WARE, TUBS, PAILS, TRAYS,

Bowls, Knife Boxes, Wash Boards, Brooms, Mop Handles, Wood Horses, &c, &c. Also,

TABLE COVERS, WINDOW SHADES,

Brushes, Kerosene and Fluid Lamps. Also, Fairbank's Patent Fluid.

Repairing, Cabinet & Upholstery Work,

Done in all its branches. Varnishing, Polishing, boxing and packing Furniture for transportation.

Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Feather Beds, Mattresses, bought, sold, or exchanged for new, on Reasonable Terms.

Second Hand Stoves,

Bought, sold or exchanged, and constantly on hand We would respectfully invite all to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

COODWIN & TURNER,
9tf BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.

The Latest Returns

From the election in Maine show that in the Town of Saco the people are as unanimous that

J. W. Littlefield

—SELLS—

Hats, Caps,

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS

Cheaper than any one else, as they were that Hon. John Lynch should go back to Congress Did you observe the rush for his store as soon as the voting was over. Perhaps some timid friends thought the store was on fire, but soon found out that it was all right when they entered and observed the proprietor, "clothed and in his right mind," attending to the wants of all those voters who went away with such

Beautiful Hats

On their heads. *They saved their country by voting*, and then raved some money by purchasing their Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods of J. W. LITTLEFIELD, where may be found the

LATEST STYLES HATS & CAPS,

Also a good assortment of

SHIRTS, UNDER GARMENTS, NECKTIES, COLLARS, GLOVES, &c.

THE BEST COLLAR
IS THE
Universal Enameled Molded Collar,
To be found only at

J. W. LITTLEFIELD'S,

56 Main St. Cor. of Water St., Saco,

And at WM. HILL'S, No. 100 Main St., Biddeford.
41 15

O. C. CLARK & CO.,

(Successors to R. L. Bowers),

DEALERS IN EVERY VARIETY OF

MEN'S & BOYS' FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING!

AND

Furnishing Goods,

No. 4, Deering's Block,

22 MAIN St., SACO.

If you want a

GENTEEL SUIT OF CLOTHES,

Call on D. M. OWEN & SON.

PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,

of every Style and Color, for sale by

37 D. M. OWEN & SON.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY

CLOTHS, CLOTHING,

OR FURNISHING GOODS

is at the Store of

D. M. OWEN & SON,

One Door West of York Bank, Saco, Me.

BUY YOUR FURNISHING GOODS

—OF—

D. M. OWEN & SON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WON'T USE ANY OTHER.
The Last and Best.

The right article finally; everybody likes it; is purely vegetable; restores gray hair in four weeks, or money refunded. It will do it every time. Three applications will cure all humors of the scalp. It is as nice a hair dressing as is in the market.

ASK FOR

WEBSTER'S
VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR!!

J. WEBSTER & Co., - - Nashua, N. H.

ALVAN BACON, A Crystal Arcade,

General Agent for Biddeford & Saco. y7

163 & 165 MAIN STREET

is the place to

BUY CARPETINGS!

AT LOWEST PRICES, AT

F. A. Day's, City Building,

163 & 165 Main St., Biddeford, Me. 23

WOOL CARDING
—AND—
CLOTH DRESSING,

IN ALFRED, ME.

THE undersigned will still continue, under direction of Mr. THOMAS HOLLAND, his facilities to Card Wool and Dress Cloth, and will also manufacture for customers their own wool. He hopes to satisfy his patrons by giving his best attention to his work.

18 EDWARD JOHNS.

JOHNSON & LIBBY,

DEALERS IN

Corn, Flour,

—AND—

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Pepperell Square, Saco.

W. L. JOHNSON, 18 S. R. LIBBY

LADIES' KID GLOVES,

of the best quality,

IN BLACK, WHITE & COLORED

all sizes, for sale by

C. H. SELLEA,

18 No. 1 Union Block, Biddeford, Me.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$160,000 IN GOLD DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS.

Prizes cashed and information furnished, the highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver; also for all Government Securities.

TAYLOR & Co., Bankers, 16 WALL ST., NEW YORK. y16

DON'T FORGET

That GOLDSBROUGH is sole agent for Saco and Biddeford for some of the best

PARLOR & COOK STOVES

that are made in this country. His stock of stoves and all kinds of

Tin, Britannia and Japanned Ware

is not excelled in this county.

85, 87 & 89 Main Street, Biddeford, Me.

STEAM GRIST MILL, BIDDEFORD ME.

THE "Hardy Machine Co" will continue to keep this part of their business in full operation under the care and supervision of their skillful Miller, J. D. Foye, and trust the people of this vicinity will continue their liberal patronage, which will meet with prompt attention.

We have left at the Mill as yet, *One run of Stones* and some other Mill property for sale cheap.

17 CHARLES HARDY Agt.

THE CELEBRATED

HOWE SEWING MACHINE

Can be had of

S. NEWCOMB, Agent,

43 At his Shoe Manufactory, South Street

Groceries! Groceries!

Just arrived at

71 Main Street Biddeford, Maine,

100 Hogsheads of Turks Island Salt.
30 Hogsheads of Molasses.
25 Chests of the finest Oolong and Japan Teas.

SUGARS

of all kinds and qualities, as cheap as can be bought anywhere. A large assortment of

FLOUR OF ALL BRANDS,

TOBACCOS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CORN AND FLOUR,

and all articles found in a first class city grocery store. Goods exchanged for country produce, at

A. L. CLEAVES',
36 71 Main st., Biddeford.

Licensed Agency.

ARREARS OF PAY, PENSIONS, BOUNTY, and PRIZE MONEY.

Above claims promptly secured by

EDWARD EASTMAN,
39 Saco, Maine.

TO TIN PEDLERS!

CUMMINGS & WEST

Offer you the best Tin Ware made in the County, at

PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.

Also, Pedlers Supplies of all kinds, such as Yankee Notions, Japanned and Brittania Ware, Glass and Wooden Ware, &c., &c.

Nos. 113 & 115 Main Street. 21

VINELAND.

FARM AND FRUIT LANDS, in a mild and healthful climate. Thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by Railroad, in New Jersey, on the same line of latitude as Baltimore, Md.

The soil is rich and *productive*, varying from a clay to a sandy loam, suitable for Wheat, Grass, Corn, Tobacco, Fruits and Vegetables This is a *great fruit country*. Five hundred of Vineyards and Orchards have been planted out by experienced fruit growers. Grapes, Peaches, Pears, &c., produce immense profits. Vineland is already one of the most beautiful places in the United States. The entire territory, consisting of fifty square miles of land, is laid out upon a general system of improvements. The land is only sold to actual settlers with provision for public adornment. The place, on account of its great beauty, as well as other advantages, has become *the resort of people of taste*. It has increased five thousand people within the past three years. Churches, Stores, Schools, Academies, Societies of Art and Learning, and other elements of refinement and culture have been introduced. Hundreds of people are constantly settling. Hundreds of new houses are being constructed. Prices of Farm land, twenty acre lots and upwards, $25 per acre. Five and ten acre and Village lots for sale.

Fruits and Vegetables ripen earlier in this district than in any other locality north of Norfolk, Va. Improved places for sale.

Openings for all kinds of business, Lumber Yards, Manufactories, Foundries, Stores, and the like and Steam Power, with room, can be rented.

For persons who desire mild winters, a healthful climate, and a good soil, in a country beautifully improved, abounding in fruits, and possessing all other social privileges, in the heart of civilization, it is worthy of a visit.

Letters answered, and the Vineland Rural, a paper giving full information, and containing reports of Solon Robinson, sent to applicants.

Address CHAS K. LANDIS, Vineland P. O., Landis Township, New Jersey.

From report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of the Tribune: "It is one of the most extensive fruitlands, in an almost level position, and entirely free from the conditions for planting farming that we know of this side of the Western Prairies." 6m34

If you want to get a good lifeness call at McKENNEY & HODSDON'S, and remember that they always get the *First Premium* for pictures at the Fairs.

Teachers' Blank Certificates

For sale at the Office of the Union and Journal.

MEDICAL.

DR. L. F. MORSE,
HOMŒOPATHIST,

(Successor to Dr. Moore)

SACO AND BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

Office over Hill's Market,.....Saco.

Residence at Mrs. Hooper's, No. 20 Jefferson St.,
BIDDEFORD. 31

CHOLERA
AND
DIARRHŒA CURE!

EVERY family should have a bottle of this medicine on hand in case of an attack of incipient Diarrhœa—which precedes Cholera. Full printed directions for administering the medicine accompany every bottle.

It can be found at Dr. J. SAWYER'S Drug Store, No. 147 Main St. (Biddeford House Block) Biddeford, Me. 21tf

GREAT SALE OF
Patent Medicines.

The subscriber is selling off his large stock of Patent Medicines on the most favorable terms. The following are some of the most valuable and popular medicines of this class now in use:

SARSAPARILLA.

Helmbold, Ayer and Larookah's Sarsaparilla.

FOR LUNG COMPLAINTS.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Coe's Cough Balsam, Underwell's Pulmonary Elixir, Skelton's Pectoral Balsam, Jayne's Expectorant, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Larookah's Pulmonic Syrup, Madame Porter's Cough Balsam, Veget. Cough Syrup.

FOR DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup, Wellcome's Liver Regulator, Jayne's Alterative.

FOR CATARRH.

Wardsworth's Dry Up, Wolcott's Remedy, Catarrh Snuff, Perrin's Fumigator.

BITTERS.

Plantation, L. F. Atwood's, Jewett's, Williams', Langley's Root and Herb, Vegetable Strengthening.

LINIMENTS.

Dr. Tobias' Horse, McEchron's Ring Bone, Mexican, and Salt Rheum Ointment.

FOR WORMS.

Gould's Pin Worm and Hobensack's Worm Syrup Fahnestock, M'Lane and Jayne's Vermifuge, Holloway and Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

FOR CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

Stone's Liquid Cathartic, Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges.

FOR BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.

Choate's Magic, Tuft's Cough, Brown's Bronchial Troches.

PILLS.

Indian Vegetable, Ayer's Cathartic, Herrick's and Dr. Mott's Liver, and Hobensack's, Holloway's, Lozin's, Plant and Root, Jayne's Sanative Pills.

J. SAWYER,
Biddeford House Block.

Biddeford, Oct. 27th, 1865. 1y44

MANSFIELD'S
Vegetable Mitigator
WILL CURE

Diptheria, or Throat Disease; Bronchitis; Rheumatism; Pain in any form; Pain, Swelling and Stiffness of the Joints; Pain or Lameness in the Back, Breast or Side, &c. In Fevers, Canker Rash, Measles, Fever and Ague, its virtue is experienced to admiration, especially among children. It cures Cholera, Cramps, Cold Ulcerous Sores, Sores exposed to salt water, Sprains, Fresh Wounds, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Inflammation of the Bowels, Neuralgia, Colds, Tooth Ache, Burns, Pain in the Stomach, Dyspepsia, & all morbid conditions of the system. For sale everywhere.

For internal and external use, it is, in fact, the most effectual Family Medicine now known in America.

10,000
SOLD IN TWO WEEKS.

Thousands of Testimonials can be given of its

SUPERIORITY & GREAT CURES.

Prepared only by

DR. W. P. MANSFIELD,

All orders addressed to

MANSFIELD, REDLON & CO.,

27 *Green Street,*

6m PORTLAND MAINE. 41

Price per Bottle, 25 and 50 Cents.

EVERY WOMAN IN THE LAND

Should read and remember these important facts about

Dr. Dodd's Nervine!
AND INVIGORATOR.

Among Medicines, it is Woman's Best Friend!

Leucorrhea (or Whites), Amenorrhea (suppression), Amenorrhagia (flowing), Dysmenorrhea (painful menstruation), Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, dragging down sensation, loss of strength, mental depression, constipated bowels, sleeplessness, irritability, and the innumerable symptoms of low vitality and disturbed circulation—are *cured* by this extraordinary medicine. *One teaspoonful* in water is worth more as an *Invigorating Tonic* than any amount of Alcoholic Bitters which are always attended by re-action and depression.

DODD'S NERVINE

equalizes the circulation of the Nervous Fluid, promotes the free circulation of the blood—aids digestion—cures costiveness—regulates the bowels, and restores the vital organs to their natural activity. *It contains* No Opium or other poisonous drug, and as an Invigorator will make strong and healthy the weakest system

No woman should despair of perfect restoration to health until she has thoroughly tried Dodd's Nervine. All druggists sell it. Price $1.00.

H. B. Storer & Co., PROPRIETORS,
1yr30 75 Fulton St., New York.

BIDDEFORD MARBLE WORKS.

R. W. RUMERY,
(SUCCESSOR TO ADAMS & COMPANY)

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Biddeford and vicinity, that he occupies the old stand of Adams & Co., on Lincoln street, in the eastern end of the Quinby & Sweetair Block, for the manufacture of

GRAVE STONES,
MONUMENTS, TABLE & COUNTER TOPS.

&c., &c., &c.

Also, Soap Stone Boiler Tops, Funnel Stones, Stove Linings, &c

Work done with neatness and dispatch, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited.

Biddeford, Feb., 1866. 8tf

Copartnership Notice.